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Many Lend a Hand, But Some Still Lag

WE ARE GRATIFIED by the fact that many of our readers pitched in last week to lift The Worker's \$50,000 fund appeal at least part way out of the doldrums. We received over \$3600 for the week, to put us close to the \$20,000 mark.

But the lag in the previous weeks was so serious that our backs are still to the wall. We need at least \$5,000 a week both to meet our immediate obligations and to make it by the end of the year.

We want to address a special plea here to our readers in Illinois, Ohio, Eastern Pennsylvania, New England, Minnesota, who have been lagging so far. We need the full backing of all of you to assure the existence of our paper.

Jersey readers continued to set the pace last week, as they came through with close to \$400. They have now turned in some \$1700, or 70 percent of their target of \$2500. They have outstripped Michigan supporters, who took an early lead but have fallen back in the past couple of weeks.

NEW JERSEY COMMUNIST supporters of The Worker vowed a couple of weeks ago that they would aid the state to complete its goal in short order, and they have been working hard at it. One group in Trenton, had completed its goal of \$125. Concerned over the danger to the paper's existence, and the great need for it in these heated times, it borrowed another \$50 to send.

New York distributive and garment workers likewise did much to jack up last week's receipts. The Communist Party committee among distributive workers sent in \$250 and pledged another \$250 in short order.

"We are encouraged by the joint appeal of Foster, Dennis, Davis and Gates calling for full support to the Daily Worker and Worker fund drive", the distributive workers' group said.

"The appeal (which was reported in last week's Worker) calls for financial help from all in Left ranks 'regardless of differences' in the current discussion. . . . In the spirit of the appeal we feel there must be a free atmosphere of debate in this pre-convention period. . . . Let there be encouragement for all ideas and proposals. . . ."

These are times of great and historic discussions in the ranks of the world Marxist movement, as well as in the American Left. It is certainly no time to risk loss of the Marxist press in our country. Yet we face this peril if we do not rapidly complete our \$50,000 fund appeal, and begin to build circulation once again.

Following is a list of the donations received on Nov. 6 (inadvertently omitted from last week's accounting) and for Nov. 13 through Nov. 19:

NOVEMBER 6
New Jersey, C.N., \$1; N. Y., S.S., \$5; New York, D.G., \$25; Brooklyn, Sam, \$3; Apopka, Fla., \$7; New York Garment Workers, \$32; New Jersey Freedom of the Press Committee, \$278.25; Barre, Vt., T.C., \$6.50; Hartford, Conn., \$1.50; New York P.R.N., \$2; John Gates, \$1; New York, Anonymous, \$1; New York, Saul G., \$10; Alpine, N. Y., \$7.

NOVEMBER 13
New Orleans, La., \$1; R.H., garment worker, \$5; Vector Labs, \$10; Upper East Side, \$5; Queens professionals, \$100; Manhattan reader, \$3; Brooklyn friends via Robert Dunn, \$50.

NOVEMBER 14
N. Y., Sadie, \$1; Lower East Side, \$20; Westchester, \$10; New York friend, \$3; Garment, \$7; E. Harlem, J., \$90; Brooklyn, R.T., \$1; New York, \$2; Midtown, R.E.A., \$2; Williamsburg, B., \$50; P.R.N., \$2; Brooklyn, Deely, \$5; Chicago, E.B., \$10; Manhattan, Jefferson School, \$5; Detroit, \$25; Rochester, N.H., \$2.50; New York, A.S., \$5; Malden, Mass., \$6; Brooklyn, D.G., \$10; Pittsburgh, \$50; Manhattan, J.O., \$10; New York, Helen A., \$25; Distributive, New York, \$10; Bronx, lithographer, \$15; N. E. Bronx Defense Club,

Received last week... \$ 3,659.00
Total to date \$19,591.85
Still to go \$30,408.15

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

\$13; N. W. Bronx, reader, \$7; Manhattan friends, \$33.

NOVEMBER 15
Brooklyn, New York friend, \$10; Tompkins Square, reader, \$15; New York, I.C.B., \$1; Campbellsport, Wisc., \$5; Ann Arbor, Mich., G.L., \$10; New York, J.W., \$10; New York, A.Z., \$5; Roxbury, Mass., \$30; Asheville, N. C., \$13.70; Detroit, Mich., \$20; Fliver Bronx women, \$6.50; Kings Highway, readers, \$17.50; New York teacher, \$20; Bronx friends in memory of Ella, \$16; Dotty in Bronx, in memory of Ella, \$20; Dayton, Ohio, reader, \$1; New Jersey friends, \$20; Delancey St. friends, \$16.12; Delancey St., reader, \$10; Manhattan friend, R.B., \$5; East Queens, \$10; From National Committee members, \$13.

NOVEMBER 16
New York Amalgamated group, \$20; N. Y.

(Continued on page 5)

Scientists Ponder Local Fallout

Strontium-90 In New York's Milk Supply

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS no indication that it tasted any different from normal milk, the milk in New York City more than two months ago showed a "steep increase" in radioactive content.

The Atomic Energy Commission noted the increase, according to its New York Operations Office Manager Merrill Eisenbud.

The presence of Strontium-90 in the milk

milksheep has been going on as one small part of far-flung scientific investigations on land, sea and in the air. The investigations are concerned among other things with the human hazard involved in this most hazardous of all substances released in the mushroom cloud arising from bomb explosions.

A PAINSTAKING summary of facts gathered to date and an estimate of how much more Strontium-90 will lie in New York milk within five to ten years simply from the Strontium-90 now present in the "stratospheric reservoir" and the soil, was given in a speech



before the Washington (D.C.) Academy of Science Nov. 15.

Striking a curious note in the rather dry language of the scientist, was the one reference in this speech for scientists to the name of the overall project for the study of Strontium-90—"Project Sunshine."

The speaker made it clear that his estimates of the future burden of Strontium-90 which would lie in the bone structure of the babies now absorbing it along with the calcium in their milk, were "conservative." By conservative he meant he was not looking on the sunny side of the facts gained so far by Project Sunshine, but on the safe side.

(Continued on Page 13)

of the New York milksheep is not new. It has been there for some time. It was explained in a technical paper which revealed this fact for the first time, as well as the "steep increase" of early September.

"As Strontium 90 is not a natural constituent of the earth's crust, it follows that the presence of this isotope in biological materials is due to fallout from the detonation of nuclear devices during the past few years," said Eisenbud.

Regular testing of milk in the New York

had transported the city's 50,000 Negroes.

The Rev. King advised those attending the MIA meeting to use the same forbearance in victory that they had practiced in the long struggle for their equal rights to a bus seat. He urged Negroes not to sit in the rear of the buses nor to refuse to sit beside white persons—"not as a right, but as a duty." He said that to permit the front of the bus to remain the province of whites would only result in strengthening the "false presump-

tion of (white) superiority," and, on the other hand a "false presumption of (Negro) inferiority" would result from Negroes remaining in the rear of buses.

The three city commissioners who rule Montgomery, Mayor W. A. (Tacky) Gayle, Clyde C. Sellers (police) and Frank W. Parks, were stunned by the decision, but regained equilibrium by Thursday when they issued a statement. Said Mayor Gayle:

"We recognize no immediate re-

Montgomery's Marchers Paced the Big Victory

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ruling against segregated local transportation issued last Nov. 13 came on the 344th day of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. Led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the boycott movement had cost the local bus company more than \$750,000. The passive resistance movement against second class citizenship had raised the Negro community's estimate of its own strength and had signalled the Negroes' irrevocable commitment against all forms of jimcrow.

News of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the case

brought by Montgomery Negroes

was completed with that of a court injunction issued against the bus protest movement's car pool. The City of Montgomery had sued in Montgomery County Circuit Court for the injunction, and won it before Judge Eugene Carter, the man who last March had found the Rev. King guilty of conducting an il-

legal boycott.

BUT on Wednesday the injunction, along with the segregation laws it sought to bolster, became a dead letter. For in a mass meeting on Wednesday night the MIA voted to end the boycott and suspend the operation of the voluntary pool which for almost a year

Mid-East Crossroad—After Cease Fire, What?

By JOSEPH CLARK

WHEN THE United Nations police force for the Middle East was being discussed the sceptics scoffed at the idea that Britain and France would bow to this raggle taggle armed force. And then the aggressor nations who had made a shambles of Port Said indicated that they expected to become the backbone of the UN police force.

Finally the British and French declared they had appointed themselves agents for clearing the Suez Canal, following which they expected the UN police force to hold the Canal for them.

These were indeed formidable threats to the UN Assembly decision branding Britain, France and Israel as aggressors and ordering them out of Egypt at once. They were especially disquieting because the State Department under Herbert Hoover, Jr., was dragging its feet about enforcing the UN decision. The Washington correspondent of the Nation concluded that: "Instead of rescuing Britain and France from their folly, the United States was tending to become associated with it."

UNDER these circumstances it would seem that Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld has been accomplishing something of a miracle. At every step where the aggressors sought to twist the UN decisions into a cover for aggression Hammarskjöld appeared to block their

way. This occurred in respect to allowing the law-breakers to become the law enforcement officers. Then on his visit to Cairo the Secretary-General assured the Egyptians that UN would help Egypt clear the canal and that the UN police force would leave the Suez area as soon as the invaders had been evacuated.

Although Hammarskjöld is considered a most accomplished diplomat by all sides in UN, no one is under any illusions that his efforts in the UN cease fire are mainly a personal achievement. It so happens, however, that Hammarskjöld has incorporated in his person the strongly expressed wishes of the great majority of mankind for action against aggression and for peace.

Moreover, the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union were on the same side in the UN Assembly decision was basic to Hammarskjöld's success.

THE extent to which labor and liberal opposition to Eden's policies shook the British Isles is indicated not so much by the physical breakdown which the Prime Minister suffered. Though the press in



HAMMARSKJÖLD

our country has tended to whitewash the enormity of this crime against humanity the following excerpts from the leading editorial of the New Statesman and Nation of London (Nov. 3) shows the temper of people in Britain:

"Eleven years and six months after Sir Anthony Eden signed in San Francisco the solemn instrument which established the United Nations, a British government under his leadership has committed an act of aggression and has used its veto to prevent the Security Council from formally expressing the disgust and anxiety of the rest of the world. No more self-inter-

ested manipulation of the legal processes of the UN has ever been undertaken. The world will condemn Britain, and justly so, for a crime not merely against Egypt, but against the whole edifice of international law which has been so ardently reconstructed out of the ruins of Nazi aggression."

OUT of the depths of such sentiment, and in the coincidence of American and Soviet action in UN came the cease fire and support for Hammarskjöld's efforts.

However, Middle East peace must be more than a fragile cease fire.

The big question still unanswered is—how to reach a more lasting settlement in this troubled, oil-rich crossroads of the world.

A lasting peace involves settlement of one of the most difficult controversies of modern times—the Arab-Israel dispute.

It involves guarantees of Egyptian sovereignty and ending the threats of the Western powers to grab the Suez Canal.

Free navigation in the canal for the ships of all nations without discrimination, is another vital aspect of a Middle East settlement.

Furthermore, there is the terrible poverty in this region that furnishes so much wealth to the oil companies of Wall Street, London's City and the Paris Bourse.

There are the hundreds of thou-

sands of Arab refugees who must be resettled.

No small aspect of the Middle East crisis is the conflict of the British and French commercial-financed interests as against American. U. S. financial penetration of Western Europe converted many of those countries to oil instead of coal as a fuel. U. S. firms then proceeded to oust the British and French from control of a good part of the Arabian oil fields.

A cease fire cannot settle these questions. Nor is the machinery of UN as such sufficient to cope with them. As a matter of fact, when UN was founded, the whole idea of having five permanent Security Council members involved permanent consultation among the big powers.

ONLY the authority of big powers in agreement can bring the Arab states and Israel together around the same table. Only top level negotiations can begin to tackle all the problems listed above. And this of course doesn't in any way contradict the efforts of UN for Middle East peace. On the contrary, the Swiss proposal for a summit meeting of the U. S., USSR, Britain, France and India was well received in UN secretariate circles.

The more lasting Middle East peace which UN seeks can come only if there is more than American-Soviet parallel action, as there was in the special general assembly session. It can come through a new Geneva, or some other form of American-Soviet negotiation.

The Middle East is only one urgent problem facing UN which gives such point to the proposal for a new summit conference. The present regular General Assembly will in time reach the agenda item dealing with reduction and limitation of arms and banning atomic and hydrogen bombs.

UN PROGRESS on the disarmament question clearly requires further negotiations among the major powers. The Soviet proposals made last week for a summit parley on disarmament further narrowed the gulf between East and West. Thus, the Eisenhower aerial inspection plan has been considered an unbridgeable difference between us and the Soviets. But in its statement the Soviet government accepted the idea of aerial surveys on an area extending about 500 miles each side of the division between NATO and the Warsaw pact forces. While it has been argued that 500 miles is not enough this Soviet concession obviously opens the way to further negotiations.

Perhaps the most effective speech made by President Eisenhower during the election campaign was the TV and radio address of Nov. 1, labeled "non-political" and dealing with recent events in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Although President Eisenhower didn't intend it that way, the Nov. 1 speech is a powerful argument for a new summit conference. In that speech Eisenhower pledged no military involvement by the U. S. in either the Middle East or in Eastern Europe. He opposed British-French-Israel aggression and pledged support through UN for all efforts to bring about evacuation of the invaders of Egypt. Furthermore, the President said this government was not seeking to impose non-socialist regimes on the East European countries.

In view of the crises in both areas dealt with by the President and the pledges he made to the electorate, these can be redeemed through direct, face-to-face American-Soviet negotiations. And not only the two—but the four and also India as Switzerland and the Soviet Union have proposed.

There is a remarkable similarity between the reluctance of the Eisenhower Administration to agree to such a summit conference and its attitude some months before Geneva last year. As in 1955 it is the force of public opinion, here as well as abroad which can be decisive for a summit conference and a lasting peace.

assignment U.S.A.

Sandburg Comes Home to Chicago

by Joseph North

POETRY IN AMERICA is a tattered orphan of the arts, and it came as a surprise to learn that some 250 Chicago businessmen attended a benefit banquet to help Poetry Magazine stay alive. An auction of manuscripts brought some \$50,000 which, I assume, will go to the periodical which has struggled along from issue to issue for 45 years. I do not know what this augurs.



Carl Sandburg, white-thatched now, a sage of 78 stormy and contemplative years, returned to the city he described as "hog butcher to the world . . . freight handler to the nation" and helped. The organ-roll of his voice intoned some of his works, and among the items the auctioneer sold was the original manuscript of Sandburg's famous poem "Chicago" which won him a \$200 prize when it appeared in Poetry 42 years ago.

I really do not know what the attendance of the businessmen at the banquet for the Muse signifies. It may do the inter-ocean businessmen an injustice but the scene brought to mind the Glasgow merchant princes wining and dining Bobby Burns who came out of the rocky highlands singing gloriously. They recognized his genius, made the peasant poet a lion for a season or so, then allowed him to die as poets are supposed to die, pennilessly in a garret. It is a tradition which is nurtured by fact, for no few of them, like Heinrich Heine, passed on to their fathers in the gloom of the eaves, Heine consoling a friend with advice not to worry about the state of his soul, for God would forgive him his sins: that was God's business.

GOD MAY FORGIVE poets, and if He does, it is an example His children on earth could well emulate. This art, here and now, has fallen among the Pharisees who, in the main, regard the poet as kin to the hobo, pos-

sibly more literate than most, but a daft creature, who, after you have read Longfellow's Hiawatha in your juvenile years at school can well stay out of your way. So there is a mighty small audience, when, as Walt Whitman said, great audiences make great poets.

THIS IS NOT the moment to declare myself on the matter of American poetry which, for a variety of reasons, and with honorable exceptions, finds itself in a low ebb of depression.

It is not so in other lands; I have mentioned the love the Chilean miners hold for Pablo Neruda whom they elected a senator. Their working class paper, El Siglo carries a two-page spread of poetry every Sunday, I have noticed. Asia's Mao Tse-tung writes poetry, like others there whose practical genius is unquestioned.

So the Muse is not ignored elsewhere as she is in our homeland; and possibly, part of the reason lies in the direction much of our poetry has taken. Unlike say, Langston Hughes, a great deal that I encounter cold-shoulders the massive audience of plain Americans, allowing them to get nothing much more than a kind of Christmas card verse.

I HAD WISHED, in reading

this notice of the Chicago banquet, to say a word or two about Carl Sandburg who was evidently the star of the Poetry evening, and rightly so. Through most of my reading years he has been, for me, poetry's brightest star.

His midwestern eyes saw clearly the nation of workingmen amid the smokestacks, who turn the mighty wheels. "The strong men keep coming on," he wrote long ago; and his faith in the ordinary man has made his volume "The People, Yes" one of our contemporary classics.

I CAN NOT FORGET the evening he came to a New Masses dinner during the war and recited several of his latest poems, including "The Man With the Broken Fingers," an elegy for the simple son of Norway who defied the Nazi invaders' might and died unconquered. There was a tonal beauty in his voice that lingers in your mind.

I remember, too, when he came to the New Masses office after we had our review of his four-volume "War Years"—part of his enormous labor of love to bring Abe Lincoln to life.

A Negro editor welcomed him, and I remember Sandburg murmuring, "Lots of people talk about it, but you folk do something about it." Over a long lunch of beer and cheese he

talked of Lincoln and of our review, which, I remember, lauded the work but observed that Sandburg had been less fair to the Radical Republicans, Thaddeus Stevens and his associates than he was to Lincoln.

Sandburg did not agree and said, gently, "But you are trying to push old Abe too far and too fast." He spoke as though we were all contemporaries of Gettysburg and Appomattox, and the clock had stood still at 1865. Knowing his indefatigable works on old Abe, I could well imagine that he had become one with Lincoln's time, and lived as certainly in that day as in his own. Perhaps morose.

Yet, saying that, I know it is not true. For who, more than he, has walked the back-of-the-stockyard streets and understood the Americans who peopled these endless barracks?

THIS AGE HAS been kinder to Sandburg than it was for most poets, and part of the reason, perhaps, can be traced to his gifted kinship with the class that is coming up the stairs of history in its clodhoppers as the velvet slippers of royalty go down.

Somewhere in his works Sandburg writes:

The czar has eight million men with guns and bayonets. Nothing can happen to the czar. The czar is the voice of God and shall live forever.

Yet the czar and his bodyguard of eight million vanished . . . two kaisers backed by ten million bayonets had their crowns in a gutter, their palaces mobbed.

In fire, chaos, shadows, In hurricanes beyond foretelling of possibilities, In the shove and whirl of unforeseen combustions

The people, yes, the people Move eternally in the elements of surprise. . . .

Always the man from Chicago has kept faith with his people averring that

The strong men keep coming on. They go down shot, hanged, sick, broken,

They live on fighting, singing, lucky as plungers.

The strong mothers pulling them on. . . .

I have long wanted to say a word about Sandburg and perhaps this day is appropriate when some that I know wander toward aimless horizons, forgetting the strong men who keep coming on.



Pgh. Retrial Is Set for Jan. 7

PITTSBURGH. — The retrial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court of the case of Steve Nelson and his four co-defendants—Wm. Albertson, Ben Careathers, James Dolsen and Irving Weissman—convicted here three years ago of violating the Smith Act, has been set for Jan. 7, according to U. S. District Attorney Malcolm Anderson.

The "retrial" of this notorious frameup would, in the opinion of observers here, merely involve the production by the Government of new and more expertly trained stoolpigeons, with the greatest precautions by the prosecutors in following all the legal gimmicks necessary to ensure another conviction, particularly to provide against reversal by an appellate court later.

The defendants are urging letters to U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell (Washington, D.C.) asking that further prosecution be dropped.

FOR ONE OF the defendants—James Dolsen—the situation is complicated by the fact that his conviction under the Pennsylvania Sedition Act and sentence of 20 years imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse still stands, despite the U. S. Supreme Court's decision throwing out the conviction of Steve Nelson and invalidating state sedition laws.

At its recent session here the State Superior Court postponed arguments on the "Merit" appeal of Dolsen. This is the appeal from

his conviction that was "frozen" for the past three years by that court pending the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in Nelson's case.

The delay was requested by the District Attorney, who complained that he had not had time to prepare an answer to Defense Attorney Hymen Schlesinger's brief asking dismissal of the conviction on grounds that the trial had been unfairly conducted and raising various constitutional questions.

Dolsen's appeal was set for argument at the coming special session of the Superior Court in Philadelphia, probably during the Christmas week.

Tainted Testimony

"THE DIGNITY of the United States Government will not permit the conviction of any person on TAINTED testimony. This conviction is tainted."—Statement by Chief Justice Earl Warren, on behalf of the majority of the U. S. Supreme Court, in reversing the convictions of Steve Nelson and his four co-defendants in the Pittsburgh Smith Act frameup.

The testimony had been given by Joseph Mazzei. Warren declared that since the Government "conceded the untruthfulness of Mazzei on occasions other than this trial, the witness has been wholly discredited."

The fact is that no conviction has ever been secured under the Smith Act except by the use of precisely such witnesses as Mazzei.



CAREATHERS



ALBERTSON

WHAT'S ON

MONDAY, NOV. 26 at 8:30 p.m. at Ethical Society Auditorium, 1906 Rittenhouse Square—a program of chamber music by Paul Olefsky and His Orchestra. Admission free.

Pittsburgh Smith Act Retrial Jan. 7

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19.—Government attorneys announced today that the second trial of five Smith Act defendants will begin in Federal district court here Jan. 7.

The five are Steve Nelson, Benjamin Careathers, James H. Dolsen, William Albertson and Irving Weissman.

The U. S. Supreme Court had invalidated the convictions of the five Communist leaders because of the tainted testimony of Joseph Mazzei, government stool-pigeon. The Court handed down this ruling following an unprecedented motion from the Government that the case be returned to District court for a hearing on Mazzei's credibility.

Defense attorneys had argued for an acquittal of defendants Nelson and Careathers against whom Mazzei testified and a new trial for the others.



ANTI-SEMITISM BREAKS OUT IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA

PHILADELPHIA. — Rabbi Simon Kagan, spiritual leader of Gates of Justice Synagogue, 1200 S. 3rd St., has reported that religious services there are disturbed almost every day by hoodlums in the neighborhood.

Rabbi Kagan says that abusive anti-Semitic remarks have been chalked on the doors, rotten eggs have been thrown at the building, and a wire was tied around the handle of the outside doors in one instance while members of the congregation were at services.

The vandalism is being investigated by the Jewish Community Relations Council.

Another sign of anti-Semitism in the area comes from Cheltenham Township, where the Ashmeade Civic Association is objecting to the holding of Hebrew and Sunday School classes, conducted by Congregation B'nai Israel.

Morris Gerber, representing the Association, brought the complaint to Judge Corson in the Montgomery County Court.

A non-Jewish lawyer, Samuel High, Jr., represented B'nai Israel, it was pointed out by the president of the Jewish group, Manuel Abrams.

Judge Corson asked both sides to file briefs. He said a decision will be rendered later.

TEXTILE UNION NAMES ORGANIZATION HEAD

William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, yesterday announced the appointment of J. Harold Daoust, the union's Canadian director, as his special assistant in charge of new organization.

Pollock also named Paul Swaitz, a Canadian who has been working as a TWUA organizer in the South, as acting director.

Daoust will supervise and coordinate organizing efforts in all textile areas, which previously had been handled by the respective area directors reporting directly to the president, Pollock said.

"Since organizing the unorganized," Pollock stated, "is obviously our most important activity, especially in the South, I felt we should establish full-time, central direction which my other duties prevent me from giving to it. I am glad that Harold Daoust is willing to leave Canada, where he has made such an outstanding record, to undertake this new assignment."

The organizing drive of the TWUA at Burlington, Pepperell and Cannon mills in the South, with the assistance of some 25 on-

ganizers of the AFL-CIO, is still in its preliminary stages, union spokesmen said. The recent "voluntary" announcement of raises of 10 cents an hour by the southern mill owners is believed to have had some effect in slowing the takeoff.

From Philly's Poet of Peace...

FOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

When we examine stars, the Milky Way,
the clear coordinates of a blueprint night,
and know that farther out—beyond all sight
and count—they move on in their grand array:

When our own star brings in another day,
and the sky's blue stretches its flood of light,
and we think how this change of dark and bright
can vanish in a mad atomic spray:

We challenge—with our certainties that soar
in fourteen lines of fragile, human sounds—
destroyers and the dooms their dreams rehearse:
Our sonnets—sending from the earth's dear shore
voices of builders whose love of peace surrounds
the incandescence of the universe.

—WALTER LOWENFELS.

(From "Sonnets of Love and Liberty", Blue Heron Press, N.Y.)

North Star ★ On South Street

By R. H. B.

PHILA. JEWISH GROUPS TO SURVEY HOUSING BIAS AGAINST JEWS

PHILADELPHIA.—A survey to determine the extent of discriminatory practices against Jews in the Philadelphia area in the sale or rental of houses will be conducted by the Committee on Fair Housing Practices of the Jewish Community Relations Council.

The survey is part of a comprehensive 8-point program during the current year aimed at achieving equality in housing.

The program was adopted at the regular bi-monthly meeting of the JCRC Committee whose chairman is Samuel E. Kratzok. The program also included the suggestion that meetings be held in neighborhoods of West Oak Lane-Mt. Airy area and in South Philadelphia that would involve rabbis, real estate brokers and Jewish civic groups, for the purpose of education on the subject of changing neighborhoods.

The meeting took the position that a continuation of the handling of specific complaints regarding unfair housing practices along with conducting of four neighborhood studies in the areas previously surveyed—Parkside, West Oak Lane, West Philadelphia, and Germantown—to consider the effects of changing neighborhoods on housing values, crime statistics, school standards, etc.

The group also considered the question of meetings with key Jewish real estate operators who conduct business in "mixed" communities to consider the practical problems they face.

It was also decided to study each piece of legislation dealing with the subject of housing which may be introduced during the 1957 session of the Legislature, and discussed whether JCRC should take a position in favor of public housing as such. (The agency had previously adopted a policy to the effect that it opposed discrimination in public housing projects on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin.)

Philly Cop Pistol-Whips Negro Driver; Five Witnesses Volunteer to Testify

PHILADELPHIA.—"What's the matter? Are you in a hurry? Pull over!"

Police officer Richard Beswick, Badge Number 1722 of the 31st District, 26th and York Sts., spoke these words to Julius A. Bridges, 26-year-old Negro construction worker on North 17th St. last week.

After Bridges turned over his licenses and identification, Beswick continued: "You colored people with your big cars think you own the city!"

Bridges answered the patrolman by saying that he didn't think he should be subjected to such language since he had committed no offense.

Officer Beswick then retorted: "You're a smart one. I'm going to take you in." When Bridges stated that there was no reason for his being arrested, the officer pushed him and is reported to have kicked him and hit him in the head three times with his pistol, causing injury that required 17 stitches.

A report of the whole incident that took place on North 17th St. during the evening rush hour gave these further details: Bridges and his brother were on the way home from work. The car he was driving (1956 Mercury coupe) swung around a stalled auto, the driver of which was trying to get it started. This driver was wearing a police shirt, but was not otherwise dressed as a policeman. It was later determined to be Officer Beswick, who was off duty.

Officer Beswick arrested Bridges, who is married and has three children. The next morning the Magistrate fined Bridges \$12.50 for "disorderly conduct," even though the cop wanted to drop all charges.

The case has been turned over to James K. Baker, legal chairman of the NAACP. Five residents of the vicinity of 17th and Pulaski who witnessed the brutal beating have volunteered to testify in Bridges' behalf.

WHAT PRICE WAR?

An armistice that says we won is meaningless. We didn't win anything in World War II or the Korean conflict but a temporary truce because of our overwhelming power and ingenuity.

True, we were fighting for right and freedom, but how can we ring the victory bell when thousands of our men never came back—the mass of whom were just ordinary Joes who today would be earning an ordinary living, marrying an ordinary girl, holding down an ordinary job, going to an ordinary church.

Then there would be a minority group of GI Joes who would be great musicians, our greatest scientist, others leaders in the business world. It's a pretty hollow victory bell, isn't it?

FOR THOSE OF US who survived the wars, what has it done to us and our government? Well, we have gone on our merry way—of course being plagued with continued spiraling inflation, sometimes blaming it on the Democrats, sometimes the Republicans.

Russia a year ago hoped to destroy America by bankrupting her. I don't believe we in America realize how close we are to bankruptcy and that another all out war

would bankrupt us. Bear in mind, the dollar bills you have in your wallet today wouldn't be worth any more than the currency in the strife-torn country's of Europe.

World War I and II and the Korean conflict have been the greatest cancer on America this world has known. Although I am a semi-Republican, no party can be blamed for these figures. War will destroy our countries, people and resources. That's why I feel obliged to write this letter to ask every person to awake to the value of peace.

★ THE WAY BORROWED billions (your debt and mine) can be thrown around and must be expended in time of war is appalling. Let's spend dollars for peace, many less dollars for war. Let's encourage diplomatic arbitration by the UN by our State Department, by every means possible to avoid another all out conflict.

If it takes wheat, clothing and machinery, let's give it willingly—so that America's youth can grow in peace—so that they have some financial resources to live with—not the tramp of feet rushing to get out of somewhere to nowhere.

—A World War II Veteran, Camp Hill.

1 VERY, VERY SPECIAL DOLLAR.....

Dear Pennsylvania and Delaware Readers:

The effort to raise the funds needed to keep our papers—the Daily Worker and The Worker alive, is reaching a climax!

Since we in Pennsylvania and Delaware share in a major way the responsibility for the raising of these funds, we, the Staff of the Penna. Edition, want to add our collective voice to the plea of our national Editors and Publishers.

At this writing our publishers still lack some \$30,000 needed to keep the papers going. There are those who unfortunately continue to believe that the crisis is not as real as we state it to be.

With all the urgency and sincerity at our command, we must disillusion those who feel that we have been crying "wolf". Our papers cannot

and will not continue unless the full amount sought for in the current campaign is raised!

There are also those who in the past have given generously, but who today are holding back because of sharp disagreement with the paper's present editorial views on international and national developments.

It is precisely because there is the need for the fullest debate, exchange of opinions and the clash of ideas, that we must maintain these major instruments, through whose pages such debate can be fully and freely conducted.

It is only through the present sharp exchange of different opinions, through the pages of the Daily Worker and The Worker, that you, the reader, can help transform our papers—and its editorial policies, so that it can best serve

the interests of the working class of our country.

By all means, express your opinions—and your differences. But we urge that you simultaneously express your conviction that your papers shall not be lost for want of a dollar.

It is in this spirit that we, the Staff of the Penna. Edition—despite our own sharp differences of opinion, wish to call upon our readers to join with us in a special campaign within a campaign.

Would you, immediately after you read these words, fill out the form printed below—enclose \$1—just one dollar—and mail it to us.

As individuals, we on the staff are raising and contributing more than the dollar. We know that many of you are doing likewise, through your local press committees and or-

ganizations—and will continue to do so.

But this is a special dollar! It will be your way of publicly and demonstratively stating that you want our papers to continue.

If you are so inclined, we welcome any comment you wish to attach to your dollar bill. We will use your full

name or initials as you indicate.

O.K.—We're starting with our own four single dollar bills. How about you, dear reader?

Signed:

James Dolsen
Richard H. Barnes
Joseph Posner
Robert Klonsky, Editor.

PENNA. EDITION, THE WORKER

P. O. Box 4517

Phila. 31, Pa.

Dear Staff,

Regardless of any other contribution I have made/will make, I want to support your special appeal. Here is my SPECIAL DOLLAR as a public, personal expression of my determination to keep our papers alive.

Signed (Name or initials) _____

'What Price War!'

PHILADELPHIA

THE FOLLOWING LETTER to the editor of the Harrisburg, Pa., EVENING NEWS (Nov. 17) from a veteran of the second world war eloquently voices, we believe, the feeling of many young Pennsylvanians. Few letters have appeared in the Big Business press so strongly urging peace.

Our publication does not mean that we agree either with the veteran's characterization of World War II as one in which we "didn't win anything but a temporary truce" nor with his declaration that "Russia a year ago hoped to destroy America by bankrupting her."

We feel that it would be a great thing for our country if other young people in our state would write their editors as frankly as this young man has done.

WHAT PRICE WAR! Being of ordinary intelligence—just a normal American and an avid TV fan, I would imagine that I would fit into the mold of the majority of people living in the Harrisburg area. They must watch, as I do, the talent that comes on their TV screen. "Talent unbelievable" better describes young men and women such as Glenn Derringer, 12-year-old organist on the Perry Como Show, or the Lennen Sisters on Lawrence Welk's show.

The youth of today in every walk of life, may it be musical, sports, scientific or young businessmen, excite us with their talents and potential. They are coming alive at an accelerated pace since World War II and the Korean conflict. This is only a sample of what peace means to America, but every time I see these young Americans growing up to move America to greater heights, I shudder at the thought that their dreams, hopes and ambitions could be shattered by another all out war.

Getting back to music, songs of tomorrow will have titles such as

"It's a Wonderful Morning," "It's a Wonderful Afternoon," or "It's a Wonderful Night," if we keep the peace. But, if we succumb to another all out war, look for song titles such as "I Lost My Love," "Which Shelter Tonight," or "Life Was Wonderful."

It is ridiculous to define peace and war on such a small plane as song titles, but they are just forerunners of tomorrow's headlines.

THE GREAT LOSS is human, human rights and freedoms. No one can possibly win another war.

(Continued on Page 16)

Phila. Dockers Give Real Low-Down On Meaning of Contract Demands

By JOSEPH POSNER

PHILADELPHIA.—Two characters, so smug and smartly dressed that they could be used as "men of distinction" in those whiskey advertisements, are looking at a copy of the Declaration of Independence and saying: "Let's change it so it reads—All men are created equal except longshoremen."

It's a cartoon posted on the office door of headquarters for International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1291 on Second Street, near the waterfront.

Talk to anyone of the 40 or 50 men in the adjoining waiting room where they are playing checkers or reading a paper or just chewing the fat, and you'll get the impression that what they are striking for is to stop the characters in that cartoon (who are really shipping operators) from making that subversive change in the Declaration of Independence.

TAKE THE UNION demand for guarantee of a full day's pay. As matters now stand a longshoreman is sure of only four hours' pay when he's called to work. If for any reason—such as inclement weather—he cannot work the rest of the day, it's his loss. But you learn that it isn't just the loss of money that hurts. These longshoremen are burned up over the idea that the boss can kill their whole day and yet have the nerve to pay them for only part of it. It's being treated like dirt.

Then there's the demand for a limit to the amount of cargo to be handled in one sling. The men will admit that it's possible to put on a load of two or even three tons, as the ship operators want. But experience has shown that it isn't really safe to put on more than around one ton.

There are longshoremen today crippled—and some dead—from getting hit by cargo that crashed down on them because it was too heavy. Why must working people be put to such a danger—just because the big shots are looking for a fast extra million or two bucks profit?

The operators' proposal for a contract that will let them take four men out of each gang so that 16 will do the same tonnage now being done by 20—what's that, they ask, but old-fashioned slave-driving? They will swear that for the past ten years—not on the Philadelphia docks, anyhow—has there been a single piece of loading machinery that would justify cutting the size of the gang. Some of them will admit, somewhat confidentially, that they don't expect any attempt will be made here to reduce the gang size, even if it were to go into the contract. But they understand that in New York there would be a big slash amounting to thousands, and they feel it's only fair to fight for a national contract that will protect their union brothers in other parts.

TALKING of "being fair" raised the question about the army cargo which the Northern Metal Co. wanted them to load. Although their union delegate, Alexander Talmadge, advised them to make an exception in this case, they refused, and the local newspapers quoted them as saying it wouldn't be fair to the rest of the strikers if anyone got paid for doing this work. But now they insisted there was more to it than that. They said we're not in any war now, and the operators must not get any sneaky ideas: a strike is a strike, all the way down the line!

There was no criticism of their

union delegate for the stand he took. In fact they said he was right, but he knows what he must do, and we know what we must do. This brought a laugh.

The ILA strike here is getting full cooperation from the AFL-CIO teamsters, NMU and seafarers.



REPRESENTATIVE WALTER

Grand Inquisitor Walter at It Again; UnAmericans Rack Philadelphians

By JAMES DOLSEN

PHILADELPHIA.—Flushed by his easy reelection to a 13th consecutive term in Congress from the 15th District (Bethlehem-Easton) and by the nationwide publicity of the past two years as chairman of the House UnAmerican Committee, Representative Francis E. Walter (D) has resumed the thought-control inquisitions for which he had become notorious.

Walter's pet legislation is the immigration and naturalization act named after him and the late ultra-reactionary Senator from Nevada—Pat McCarran.

Opposition to that Act has been widespread throughout the nation. It comes from all kinds of groups, particularly from Labor, certain nationalities, and progressives of every kind.

WALTER CONSIDERS criticism of that Act as lese majeste. He was already instrumental in getting former Commissioner of Immigration Edward Corsi fired by President Eisenhower, who had named Corsi as his (the President's) special advisor on immigration. Corsi's "crime" was his condemnation of the Walter-McCarran Act as "unAmerican."

Among others all over the coun-

try who hold Corsi's opinion are some Philadelphians. Walter subpoenaed three of these: A. Harry Levitan, attorney; Sol Rotenberg, insurance agent, and Mrs. Frances Gabow, a housewife,—to attend a committee hearing in Washington Nov. 14.

According to the INQUIRER and Philadelphia DAILY NEWS, the committee is probing groups opposed to the immigration act. Opposition to ANY LAW—so long as not by violence—is, as Walter and these newspapers know, the RIGHT OF ANY CITIZEN.

But what is the Bill of Rights to such as Walter!

ARRIVED IN Washington, the three were given "the works," especially the attorney, who has right bravely stood up for the rights of many a poor foreign-born worker harassed by Walter and his friends in the FBI. The INQUIRER—always on the lookout for the sensational—gave the inquisition a big play.

The stoolpigeon,—who "identified" the witness as a "Communist" in these hearings,—appeared. It was Herman Thomas, of Allentown, who popped up at the trial of the Philadelphia Communist leaders three years ago. Unlike his

fellow-informers—Joseph Mazzei and Matt Cvetic, who are no longer useful because of their proven perjuries,—Thomas is still able to get about, earning his \$35-a-day witness fees plus travelling expenses.

Vainly Levitan and his attorney demanded the right to cross examine. Levitan declared that Thomas testified during an immigration hearing in Philadelphia that he did not know whether Levitan was a Communist.

The show ended the same afternoon. Walter had engaged plane passage to Vienna, Austria, where he smelt there were bigger fish to fry in helping speed the entry of 5,000 Hungarian refugees, ready for low-paid jobs in the U.S.

Gates Affair

Last week we announced plans for a public discussion meeting on the events in Hungary, Poland and Egypt for December 14. Due to unforeseen practical difficulties, involving availability of halls, conflicting schedules, etc., we regret to announce that we must postpone the meeting until a later date. Watch for details in the next few weeks.

Penna. Edition, The Worker

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1956

Address all correspondence to
ROBERT KLONSKY, Editor and Circulation Manager
P.O. Box 4517, Philadelphia, 31, Pa.



**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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Price 10 Cents

Many Lend a Hand, But Some Still Lag

WE ARE GRATIFIED by the fact that many of our readers pitched in last week to lift The Worker's \$50,000 fund appeal at least part way out of the doldrums. We received over \$3600 for the week, to put us close to the \$20,000 mark.

But the lag in the previous weeks was so serious that our backs are still to the wall. We need at least \$5,000 a week both to meet our immediate obligations and to make it by the end of the year.

We want to address a special plea here to our readers in Illinois, Ohio, Eastern Pennsylvania, New England, Minnesota, who have been lagging so far. We need the full backing of all of you to assure the existence of our paper.

Jersey readers continued to set the pace last week, as they came through with close to \$400. They have now turned in some \$1700, or 70 percent of their target of \$2500. They have outstripped Michigan supporters, who took an early lead but have fallen back in the past couple of weeks.

NEW JERSEY COMMUNIST supporters of The Worker vowed a couple of weeks ago that they would aid the state to complete its goal in short order, and they have been working hard at it. One group in Trenton, had completed its goal of \$125. Concerned over the danger to the paper's existence, and the great need for it in these heated times, it borrowed another \$50 to send.

New York distributive and garment workers likewise did much to jack up last week's receipts. The Communist Party committee among distributive workers sent in \$250 and pledged another \$250 in short order.

"We are encouraged by the joint appeal of Foster, Dennis, Davis and Gates calling for full support to the Daily Worker and Worker fund, drive", the distributive workers' group said.

"The appeal (which was reported in last week's Worker) calls for financial help from all in Left ranks 'regardless of differences' in the current discussion. . . . In the spirit of the appeal we feel there must be a free atmosphere of debate in this pre-convention period. . . . Let there be encouragement for all ideas and proposals. . . ."

These are times of great and historic discussions in the ranks of the world Marxist movement, as well as in the American Left. It is certainly no time to risk loss of the Marxist press in our country. Yet we face this peril if we do not rapidly complete our \$50,000 fund appeal, and begin to build circulation once again.

Following is a list of the donations received on Nov. 6 (inadvertently omitted from last week's accounting) and for Nov. 13 through Nov. 19:

NOVEMBER 6
New Jersey, C.N., \$1; N. Y., S.S., \$3; New York, D.G., \$25; Brooklyn, Sam, \$2; Apopka, Fla., \$7; New York Garment Workers, \$32; New Jersey Freedom of the Press Committee, \$278.25; Barre, Vt., T.C., \$6.50; Hartford, Conn., \$1.50; New York P.R.N., \$2; John Gates, \$1; New York, Anonymous, \$1; New York, Saul G., \$10; Alpine, N. Y., \$7.

NOVEMBER 13
New Orleans, La., \$1; R.H., garment worker, \$5; Vector Labs, \$10; Upper East Side, \$5; Queens professionals, \$100; Manhattan reader, \$8; Brooklyn friends via Robert Dunn, \$50.

NOVEMBER 14
N. Y., Sadie, \$1; Lower East Side, \$20; Westchester, \$10; New York friend, \$3; Garment, \$7; E. Harlem, J., \$90; Brooklyn, R.T., \$1; New York, \$2; Middtown, R.B.A., \$2; Williamsburg, B., \$50; P.R.N., \$2; Brooklyn, Deejay, \$5; Chicago, E.B., \$10; Manhattan, Jefferson School, \$5; Detroit, \$35; Rochester, N.H., \$2.50; New York, A.S., \$5; Malden, Mass., \$6; Brooklyn, D.&L., \$10; Pittsburgh, \$50; Manhattan, J.O., \$10; New York, Helen A., \$25; Distributive, New York, \$10; Bronx, lithographer, \$15; N. E. Bronx Defense Club,

Received last week...\$ 3,659.00
Total to date\$19,591.85
Still to go\$30,408.15
Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

\$13; N. W. Bronx, reader, \$7; Manhattan friends, \$33.

NOVEMBER 15
Brooklyn, New York friend, \$10; Tompkins Square, reader, \$15; New York, I.C.R., \$1; Campbellspoint, Wis., \$5; Ann Arbor, Mich., G.L., \$10; New York, J.W., \$10; New York, A.Z., \$5; Roxbury, Mass., \$30; Ashville, N. C., \$13.70; Detroit, Mich., \$20; Fiver Bronx women, \$6.50; IKings Highway, readers, \$17.50; New York teacher, \$20; Bronx friends in memory of Ella, \$16; Dotty in Bronx, in memory of Ella, \$20; Dayton, Ohio, reader, \$1; New Jersey friends, \$20; Delancey St. friends, \$16.12; Delancey St., reader, \$10; Manhattan friend, R.B., \$5; East Queens, \$10; From National Committee members, \$13.

NOVEMBER 16
New York Amalgamated group, \$20; N. Y.

(Continued on page 5)

Scientists Ponder Local Fallout

Strontium-90 In New York's Milk Supply

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS no indication that it tasted any different from normal milk, the milk in New York City more than two months ago showed a "steep increase" in radioactive content.

The Atomic Energy Commission noted the increase, according to its New York Operations Office Manager Merrill Eisenbud.

The presence of Strontium-90 in the milk

milkshed has been going on as one small part of far-flung scientific investigations on land, sea and in the air. The investigations are concerned among other things with the human hazard involved in this most hazardous of all substances released in the mushroom cloud arising from bomb explosions.

A PAINSTAKING summary of facts gathered to date and an estimate of how much more Strontium-90 will lie in New York milk within five to ten years simply from the Strontium-90 now present in the "stratospheric reservoir" and the soil, was given in a speech



before the Washington (D.C.) Academy of Science Nov. 15.

Striking a curious note in the rather dry language of the scientist, was the one reference in this speech for scientists to the name of the overall project for the study of Strontium-90—"Project Sunshine."

The speaker made it clear that his estimates of the future burden of Strontium-90 which would lie in the bone structure of the babies now absorbing it along with the calcium in their milk, were "conservative." By conservative he meant he was not looking on the sunny side of the facts gained so far by Project Sunshine, but on the safe side.

(Continued on Page 13)

of the New York milkshed is not new. It has been there for some time. It was explained in a technical paper which revealed this fact for the first time, as well as the "steep increase" of early September.

"As Strontium 90 is not a natural constituent of the earth's crust, it follows that the presence of this isotope in biological materials is due to fallout from the detonation of nuclear devices during the past few years," said Eisenbud.

Regular testing of milk in the New York

Montgomery's Marchers Paced the Big Victory

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ruling against segregated local transportation issued last Nov. 13 came on the 344th day of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. Led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the boycott movement had cost the local bus company more than \$750,000. The passive resistance movement against second class citizenship had raised the Negro community's estimate of its own strength and had signalled the Negroes' irrevocable commitment against all forms of jimcrow.

News of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the case

brought by Montgomery Negroes was completed with that of a court injunction issued against the bus protest movement's car pool. The City of Montgomery had sued in Montgomery County Circuit Court for the injunction, and won it before Judge Eugene Carter, the man who last March had found the Rev. King guilty of conducting an il-

legal boycott.

BUT on Wednesday the injunction, along with the segregation laws it sought to bolster, became a dead letter. For in a mass meeting on Wednesday night the MIA voted to end the boycott and suspend the operation of the voluntary pool which for almost a year

had transported the city's 50,000 Negroes.

The Rev. King advised those attending the MIA meeting to use the same forbearance in victory that they had practiced in the long struggle for their equal rights to a bus seat. He urged Negroes not to sit in the rear of the buses nor to refuse to sit beside white persons—"not as a right, but as a duty." He said that to permit the front of the bus to remain the province of whites would only result in strengthening the "false presump-

tion of (white) superiority," and, on the other hand a "false presumption of (Negro) inferiority" would result from Negroes remaining in the rear of buses.

The three city commissioners who rule Montgomery, Mayor W. A. (Tacky) Gayle, Clyde C. Sellers (police) and Frank W. Parks, were stunned by the decision, but regained equilibrium by Thursday when they issued a statement. Said Mayor Gayle:

"We recognize no immediate re-

(Continued on Page 13)

Mid-East Crossroad—After Cease Fire, What?

By JOSEPH CLARK

WHEN THE United Nations police force for the Middle East was being discussed the sceptics scoffed at the idea that Britain and France would bow to this raggle taggle armed force. And then the aggressor nations who had made a shambles of Port Said indicated that they expected to become the backbone of the UN police force.

Finally the British and French declared they had appointed themselves agents for clearing the Suez Canal, following which they expected the UN police force to hold the Canal for them.

These were indeed formidable threats to the UN Assembly decision branding Britain, France and Israel as aggressors and ordering them out of Egypt at once. They were especially disquieting because the State Department under Herbert Hoover, Jr., was dragging its feet about enforcing the UN decision. The Washington correspondent of the Nation concluded that: "Instead of rescuing Britain and France from their folly, the United States was tending to become associated with it."

UNDER these circumstances it would seem that Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has been accomplishing something of a miracle. At every step where the aggressors sought to twist the UN decisions into a cover for aggression Hammarskjold appeared to block their

way. This occurred in respect to allowing the law-breakers to become the law enforcement officers. Then on his visit to Cairo the Secretary-General assured the Egyptians that UN would help Egypt clear the canal and that the UN police force would leave the Suez area as soon as the invaders had been evacuated.

Although Hammarskjold is considered a most accomplished diplomat by all sides in UN, no one is under any illusions that his efforts in the UN cease fire are mainly a personal achievement. It so happens, however, that Hammarskjold has incorporated in his person the strongly expressed wishes of the great majority of mankind for action against aggression and for peace.

Moreover, the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union were on the same side in the UN Assembly decision was basic to Hammarskjold's success.

THE extent to which labor and liberal opposition to Eden's policies shook the British Isles is indicated not so much by the physical breakdown which the Prime Minister suffered. Though the press in



HAMMARSKJOLD

our country has tended to whitewash the enormity of this crime against humanity the following excerpts from the leading editorial of the New Statesman and Nation of London (Nov. 3) shows the temper of people in Britain:

"Eleven years and six months after Sir Anthony Eden signed in San Francisco the solemn instrument which established the United Nations, a British government under his leadership has committed an act of aggression and has used its veto to prevent the Security Council from formally expressing the disgust and anxiety of the rest of the world. No more self-inter-

ested manipulation of the legal processes of the UN has ever been undertaken. The world will condemn Britain, and justly so, for a crime not merely against Egypt, but against the whole edifice of international law which has been so arduously reconstructed out of the ruins of Nazi aggression."

OUT of the depths of such sentiment, and in the coincidence of American and Soviet action in UN came the cease fire and support for Hammarskjold's efforts.

However, Middle East peace must be more than a fragile cease fire.

The big question still unanswered is—how to reach a more lasting settlement in this troubled, oil-rich crossroads of the world.

A lasting peace involves settlement of one of the most difficult controversies of modern times—the Arab-Israel dispute.

It involves guarantees of Egyptian sovereignty and ending the threats of the Western powers to grab the Suez Canal.

Free navigation in the canal for the ships of all nations without discrimination, is another vital aspect of a Middle East settlement.

Furthermore, there is the terrible poverty in this region that furnishes so much wealth to the oil companies of Wall Street, London's City and the Paris Bourse.

There are the hundreds of thou-

sands of Arab refugees who must be resettled.

No small aspect of the Middle East crisis is the conflict of the British and French commercial-financed interests as against American. U. S. financial penetration of Western Europe converted many of those countries to oil instead of coal as a fuel. U. S. firms then proceeded to oust the British and French from control of a good part of the Arabian oil fields.

A cease fire cannot settle these questions. Nor is the machinery of UN as such sufficient to cope with them. As a matter of fact, when UN was founded, the whole idea of having five permanent Security Council members involved permanent consultation among the big powers.

ONLY the authority of big powers in agreement can bring the Arab states and Israel together around the same table. Only top level negotiations can begin to tackle all the problems listed above. And this of course doesn't in any way contradict the efforts of UN for Middle East peace. On the contrary, the Swiss proposal for a summit meeting of the U. S., USSR, Britain, France and India was well received in UN secretariate circles.

The more lasting Middle East peace which UN seeks can come only if there is more than American-Soviet parallel action, as there was in the special general assembly session. It can come through a new Geneva, or some other form of American-Soviet negotiation.

The Middle East is only one urgent problem facing UN which gives such point to the proposal for a new summit conference. The present regular General Assembly will in time reach the agenda item dealing with reduction and limitation of arms and banning atomic and hydrogen bombs.

UN PROGRESS on the disarmament question clearly requires further negotiations among the major powers. The Soviet proposals made last week for a summit parley on disarmament further narrowed the gulf between East and West. Thus, the Eisenhower aerial inspection plan has been considered an unbridgeable difference between us and the Soviets. But in its statement the Soviet government accepted the idea of aerial surveys on an area extending about 500 miles each side of the division between NATO and the Warsaw pact forces. While it has been argued that 500 miles is not enough this Soviet concession obviously opens the way to further negotiations.

Perhaps the most effective speech made by President Eisenhower during the election campaign was the TV and radio address of Nov. 1, labeled "non-political" and dealing with recent events in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Although President Eisenhower didn't intend it that way, the Nov. 1 speech is a powerful argument for a new summit conference. In that speech Eisenhower pledged no military involvement by the U. S. in either the Middle East or in Eastern Europe. He opposed British-French-Israel aggression and pledged support through UN for all efforts to bring about evacuation of the invaders of Egypt. Furthermore, the President said this government was not seeking to impose non-socialist regimes on the East European countries.

In view of the crises in both areas dealt with by the President and the pledges he made to the electorate, these can be redeemed through direct, face-to-face American-Soviet negotiations. And not only the two—but the four and also India as Switzerland and the Soviet Union have proposed.

There is a remarkable similarity between the reluctance of the Eisenhower Administration to agree to such a summit conference and its attitude some months before Geneva last year. As in 1955 it is the force of public opinion, here as well as abroad which can be decisive for a summit conference—for a lasting peace.

by Joseph North

assignment U.S.A.

Sandburg Comes Home to Chicago

POETRY IN AMERICA is a tattered orphan of the arts, and it came as a surprise to learn that some 250 Chicago businessmen attended a benefit banquet to help Poetry Magazine stay alive. An auction of manuscripts brought some \$50,000 which, I assume, will go to the periodical which has struggled along from issue to issue for 45 years. I do not know what this augurs.

Carl Sandburg, white-thatched now, a sage of 78 stormy and contemplative years, returned to the city he described as "hog butcher to the world . . . freight handler to the nation" and helped. The organ-roll of his voice intoned some of his works, and among the items the auctioneer sold was the original manuscript of Sandburg's famous poem "Chicago" which won him a \$200 prize when it appeared in Poetry 42 years ago.

I really do not know what the attendance of the businessmen at the banquet for the Muse signifies. It may do the inter-ocean businessmen an injustice but the scene brought to mind the Glasgow merchant princes wining and dining Bobby Burns who came out of the rocky highlands singing gloriously. They recognized his genius, made the peasant poet a lion for a season or so, then allowed him to die as poets are supposed to die, pennilessly in a garret. It is a tradition which is nurtured by fact, for no few of them, like Heinrich Heine, passed on to their fathers in the gloom of the eaves, Heine consoling a friend with advice not to worry about the state of his soul, for God would forgive him his sins: that was God's business.

GOD MAY FORGIVE poets, and if He does, it is an example His children on earth could well emulate. This art, here and now, has fallen among the Pharisees who, in the main, regard the poet as kin to the hobbo, pos-

sibly more literate than most, but a daft creature, who, after you have read Longfellow's Hwathia in your juvenile years at school can well stay out of your way. So there is a mighty small audience, when, as Walt Whitman said, great audiences make great poets.

THIS IS NOT the moment to declare myself on the matter of American poetry which, for a variety of reasons, and with honorable exceptions, finds itself in a low ebb of depression.

It is not so in other lands; I have mentioned the love the Chilean miners hold for Pablo Neruda whom they elected a senator. Their working class paper El Siglo carries a two-page spread of poetry every Sunday, I have noticed. Asia's Mao Tse-tung writes poetry, like others there whose practical genius is unquestioned.

So the Muse is not ignored elsewhere as she is in our homeland; and possibly, part of the reason lies in the direction much of our poetry has taken. Unlike say, Langston Hughes, a great deal that I encounter cold-shoulders the massive audience of plain Americans, allowing them to get nothing much more than a kind of Christmas card verse.

I HAD WISHED, in reading

this notice of the Chicago banquet, to say a word or two about Carl Sandburg who was evidently the star of the Poetry evening, and rightly so. Through most of my reading years he has been, for me, poetry's brightest star.

His midwestern eyes saw clearly the nation of workingmen amid the smokestacks, who turn the mighty wheels. "The strong men keep coming on," he wrote long ago; and his faith in the ordinary man has made his volume "The People, Yes" one of our contemporary classics.

I CAN NOT FORGET the evening he came to a New Masses dinner during the war and recited several of his latest poems, including "The Man With the Broken Fingers," an elegy for the simple son of Norway who defied the Nazi invaders' might and died unconquered. There was a tonal beauty in his voice that lingers in your mind.

I remember, too, when he came to the New Masses office after we had our review of his four-volume "War Years"—part of his enormous labor of love to bring Abe Lincoln to life.

A Negro editor welcomed him, and I remember Sandburg murmuring, "Lots of people talk about it, but you folk do something about it." Over a long lunch of beer and cheese he



talked of Lincoln and of our review, which, I remember, lauded the work but observed that Sandburg had been less fair to the Radical Republicans, Thaddeus Stevens and his associates than he was to Lincoln.

Sandburg did not agree and said, gently, "But you are trying to push old Abe too far and too fast." He spoke as though we were all contemporaries of Gettysburg and Appomattox, and the clock had stood still at 1865. Knowing his indefatigable works on old Abe, I could well imagine that he had become one with Lincoln's time, and lived as certainly in that day as in his own. Perhaps moreso.

Yet, saying that, I know it is not true. For who, more than he, has walked the back-of-the-stockyard streets, and understood the Americans who peopled these endless barracks?

THIS AGE HAS been kinder to Sandburg than it was for most poets, and part of the reason, perhaps, can be traced to his gifted kinship with the class that is coming up the stairs of history in its clodhoppers as the velvet slippers of royalty go down.

Somewhere in his works Sandburg writes:

The czar has eight million men with guns and bayonets. Nothing can happen to the czar. The czar is the voice of God and shall live forever.

Yet the czar and his bodyguard of eight million vanished . . . two kaisers backed by ten million bayonets had their crowns in a gutter, their palaces mobbed.

In fire, chaos, shadows, In hurricanes beyond foretelling of possibilities, In the shove and whirl of unforeseen combustions The people, yes, the people Move eternally in the elements of surprise. . . .

Always the man from Chicago has kept faith with his people averring that The strong men keep coming on. They go down shot, hanged, sick, broken, They live on fighting, singing, lucky as plungers. The strong mothers pulling them on. . . .

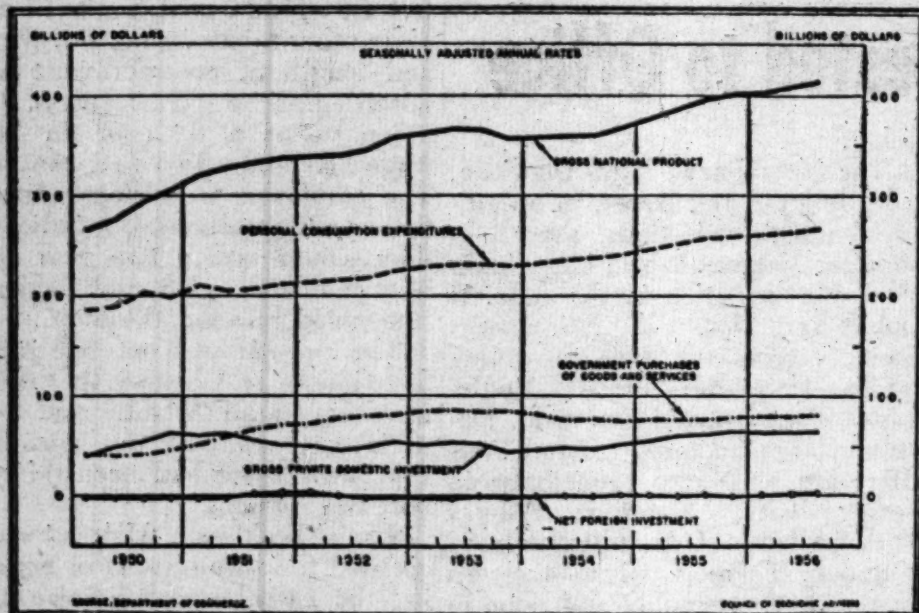
I have long wanted to say a word about Sandburg and perhaps this day is appropriate when some that I know wander toward aimless horizons, forgetting the strong men who keep coming on.

★ economically speaking

FORECAST

ANTIDOTE: The Wall St. Journal (Nov. 15) warns its readers against being "mesmerized" by the Commerce Dept.'s disclosure that the total "output" of goods and services has risen to a new high. For the fourth straight quarter we have topped the \$400 billion annual rate, "long considered," says WSJ, "some magic touchstone of prosperity by economists."

WSJ, while agreeing that the nation is as prosperous as it has ever been, suggests a deeper look. "It may be prudent to peer into the glowing figures on the 'gross national product' before accepting them as sure indicators that we are as prosperous as we think we are."



The Commerce Dept. report said that the annual dollar rate for GNP was \$414 billion, almost double what it was at the end of 1946.

The Wall St. Journal suggests the following qualifications to the Commerce Dept.'s unrelieved gloating:

- 1956 dollars are not 1946 dollars. The wholesale commodity price index has risen 46 percent since 1946. The GNP figure is, therefore, an inflated figure, WSJ suggests.

- The rise in the gross national product is based, in part, on a phenomenal rise in debt. The net Public and private debt at the end of 1955, was \$665.8 billion, up 68 percent from the end of 1946. Consumer credit outstanding has risen some 377 percent to \$40.1 billion for the end of September, 1956 (up \$3.9 billion in the preceding 12 months alone).

"So there is doubt," the WSJ concludes, "that the \$414 billion GNP, though cheering, is quite as much a prosperity indicator as it might seem."

It adds that "it is also possible that the new target of Government economists, of a GNP of \$500 billion, could turn out to be a mirage." If the immediate past is any clue, a major contributor to the increase in GNP figure "will be bigger Government spending,

higher prices and new records in debt by governments, business and individuals—things which can add up to more inflation."

HOUSING

ARGUMENT: Two officials of the Eisenhower Administration are concerned about the housing situation, but for different reasons. Housing chief Cole warned that "we must not risk a continued drop-off in the availability of home financing." Higher interest rates are the cause, Cole feels. Treasury Undersecretary Burgess greeted higher interest rates, on the grounds they would slow down building, and thus brake rising building costs. Output of building materials "declined somewhat" in October, according to the Federal Reserve Board, compared to new high record output in industry on the whole.

PRODUCTION

INDUSTRY: October industrial output for the nation reached 150 percent of 1947-1949 level, three points higher than in Oct. 1955.

DOWN: Contract awards for housing suffered a sharp setback in October, according to a survey by the F. W. Dodge Corp., while non-residential construction fell slightly. Residential contracts were down 16 percent from October 1955, while non-residential were down 2 percent over the same period. The overall reduction was 8 percent from Oct. 1955.

HOME APPLIANCES

DRAGGING: New figures, although they are available only through August, show that the appliance industry has suffered a substantial setback. One of the consequences is that competition among the major producers, between big and little retailers, and among little retailers, is becoming increasingly aggravated. Manufacturers' sales of refrigerators for the first eight months were off 10 percent; freezers 7 percent; TV sets 9 percent; electric ranges 1 percent. Automatic clothes washers, however rose 7 percent, dryers were up 19 percent and dishwashers rose 34 percent.

MERGER

FARM EQUIPMENT: Concentration in the farm machinery industry will advance another notch with the merger of J. I. Case Co. and American Tractor Corp., approved by stockholders of both corporations last week.

WEIRDLY: The drive toward concentration breeds all manner of peculiar corporate entities. Take Stratford Corp., which used to make pens and pencils. It now produces the La Primadora and Optimo cigars, and is contemplating acquisition of still another brand. On the other hand, Stratford's electronic division specializes in "miniaturization" (making tinier) of navigation and communications equipment, and has developed (though not yet produced commercially) a fire and burglar alarm device for the home.

INFLATION

SUEZ: Representatives of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, meeting in Paris last week, warned that the Suez adventure may aggravate the inflation situation which is evident in various parts of the world. Though Europe is enjoying "exceptional prosperity", inflationary "threats" should be carefully watched. "Such a threat is contained in developments in the Middle East," the OEEC said. Oil and coal shortages, and rapidly rising freight rates are main evidences of the aggravation. An OEEC study prepared long prior to Suez described inflation as "critical" in France, an unsolved problem in Britain and a chronic menace almost everywhere else in Europe.

Labor Asks State Hike Pay Level to \$1.25

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

TRADE UNION LEADERS called for upping the state minimum wage for some 600,000 retail workers to \$1.25 an hour at hearings which concluded here last week. They urged also the elimination of zoning differentials.

The hearings were last of a series conducted by State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin to discuss recommendations made by an eight-member State Retail Trade Minimum Wage Board. The Board has recommended a \$1 an hour minimum and elimination of zoning differentials by Jan. 1, 1958.

Speaking before the hearing, held at the Bar Association Building, 42 W. 44 St., William Michelson, organizational director of District 65 of the retail union, said retail employers were benefitting from the overall prosperity of the country but were still paying the lowest wages. He asked that the \$1 recommendation of the Board be "reconsidered" and upped to \$1.25.

Estimates disclosed that about 17 percent of the state's retail workers or more than 100,000 earn less than \$1 an hour. Department store clerks, delivery boys, part-time workers and a host of women and young workers particularly are cited.

Michelson cited cost of living figures and rejected employers' arguments that an increased minimum would hurt small business. He showed that the majority of workers making less than \$1 an hour are in the profitable department store field.

He criticized the increasing practice of department stores in hiring part-time workers for formerly full-time jobs.

Union spokesmen asked that the present division of the state into two zones for wage purposes be eliminated immediately instead of in 1958.

Lubin will announce his decision in thirty days.

\$10,000 Bail Set For Matusow

The U.S. Court of Appeals last week set bail of \$10,000 for Harvey M. Matusow pending an appeal from his conviction and five-year jail sentence for perjury. Matusow was convicted last September when he charged then assistant U. S. attorney Roy M. Cohn "coached him" in giving "untrue testimony" at the Smith Act trial of 13 in New York.

Classified Ads

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ADMIRAL PORTABLE TV—Rated "Best Buy." SPEC. \$84.95—Ideal second or even first set. Standard Brand Dist. 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

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Justice Dep't Renews Persecution of UAW

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The day following election day, Nov. 7, saw FBI agents appear at the offices of five UAW locals in Flint, Mich., seeking to inspect the books. Each such request was refused.

Subpenas were then served on the financial secretaries ordering them to bring in books, minutes of membership meetings, executive

board meetings, cancelled checks and other union records, to a federal grand jury in Bay City, some miles north of Flint.

The grand jury action is part of the Cadillac Cabinet's relentless drive to gag labor politically and deny it the right of free speech. The charge is that the unions spent dues money during the recent campaign to help candidates. The UAW replies that any money spent was for voter registration.

★
THE Michigan CIO News in its last week's issue comments, "the speed with which the grand jury was called lends substance to the UAW argument that under the Re-

publican Administration, the Justice Department has been turned into the political arm of the GOP.

"The Department has failed to show similar speed in cases involving violations of the basic rights of citizens."

UAW attorneys sought some modification of the subpoenas, because removing such records from the union halls would paralyze local union administration. No progress was made.

It is learned that when the FBI agents came into the union offices of the five locals in Flint, they had no subpoenas but sought to bulldoze the officials to surrendering the records. The union leaders told them in no uncertain terms what the score was.

★
BEFORE the United States Supreme Court, the Justice Department will seek in December to get a reversal of a lower court decision which threw out an indictment of the UAW. The Department

of Justice claimed the union backed the Democrats by providing TV time for U. S. Senator Pat McNamara in the 1954 election.

The decision against the government was rendered here by Federal Judge Frank Picard.

The UAW charges that the attempt to get a Supreme Court action to revive the indictment is nothing but an attempt to make second class citizens of 1,660,000 members of the UAW-CIO and later the whole labor movement.

Picard said, when throwing out the government indictment, that to prevent a union from expressing itself on these matters would amount to a violation of free speech guarantees.

★
THE UAW charges that while the gag machinery of the Justice Department moves in against labor, no action is taken against corporations who, the union charges, are using subterfuges to get around the same Taft-Hartley ban on making direct contributions to political candidates and parties, that the UAW is charged with violating.

Some of the methods corporations are using, says the union, are: Making direct political contributions from a trade association's advertising fund; placing ads in political publications through public relations firms; helping candidates with billboards, airplanes, other services; allowing executives to pad expense accounts to help them make contributions and payments of bonuses to executives with the money going to candidates.



Saturday Brooklyn

CELEBRATE the 60th Birthday of William Surenko on Sat. Nov. 24, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn. Smorgasbord, entertainment, dancing. Sponsored by Shore Front Fraternal Club.

Coming

TUESDAY, NOV. 26—Jefferson School Round Table: The Communist Theoretical "New Look" At the Negro Question. Is Marxism Necessary for the Negro People's Movement? Panelists: James Allen, Abner Berry, James Jackson: 575 Sixth Ave., 8:15 p.m., Adm. \$1.

MEET THE AUTHORS of the "Jewish Life" Anthology, 1946-1956 at a "Coming Out Party" to greet the publication of this volume celebrating ten years of Jewish Life. Jackie Berman will sing songs of Jewish poets. Sat., Dec. 1, 8:30 p.m. at Art of Today Gallery, Great Northern Hotel, 118 W. 57 St., N.Y. Contr. \$1.

DR. DuBOIS, noted scholar, will lecture on "Negro Music" Sunday eve. 7:30 p.m. Dec. 2, at Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus, 189 Second Ave. Folk dancing will follow.

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NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1956

Shop Talk

NLRB ELECTION JAN. 3

An NLRB election with four unions in the field will be held on Jan. 3, to determine bargaining agent for 2,500 Ingersoll-Rand workers in Phillipsburg. The workers, represented by UE Local 451 since 1942, will choose between their present union and the IUE, the Steelworkers and the IAM. Two years ago the UE defeated the steelworkers and the machinists by a vote of 1,451 to 204 and 508 respectively.

MINIMUM WAGES

State Labor Commissioner Carl Holderman, former N.J. CIO president, announced that he will extend minimum wage orders to four additional industries in 1957. Holderman told the annual meeting of the Consumers League of New Jersey the industries are recreation and amusement, building and service, light manufacturing and beauty service.

At the same meeting Miss Mary Dyckman, retiring after 12 years as president of the Consumers group, said that the contention that young people are growing up in idleness because of child labor laws is "a fallacy."

"According to the U.S. census, teen-age employment has more than doubled in proportion to the population, since the present child labor laws were written," Miss Dyckman declared. "About all the child labor laws has been able to do is that it has been quite effective in steering young people into suitable employment and keeping them out of the harmful kind."

PRAISE NEWARK LABOR

The Newark labor movement was praised for its role in bringing about a change in Newark's form of city government, and was urged to play a more active role in the

city's redevelopment program. The praise came from Allan Lowenstein, a member of the city's redevelopment commission, at a luncheon celebrating Union Label Week staged by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and sponsored jointly by the local AFL and CIO. Lowenstein called on labor to play a continuous role in city affairs to discuss any and all problems affecting the people; to get itself interested in the next city election; to help attract new industry and keep what the city now has without advocating "special treatment."

Labor spokesmen at the meeting stressed importance of the "union made" label as a sign of good wages and working conditions and proper employer-worker relations.

LABOR BRIEFS

An NLRB election will be held "before December 7" to determine whether Local 456, IUE, or Westinghouse Independent Salaried Union shall represent office, clerical and technical workers at the Jersey City Westinghouse plant. IBEW representing 15,000 Western Electric workers, Kearny, asking a State Board of Review to reverse ruling denying unemployment benefits to workers on enforced vacations without pay. District 4, IUE, passed resolution condemning Soviet action in Hungary. Two Newark unions, Local 103, International Typographical and Local 16, American Federation of Musicians, announced support of drive by Newark Teachers Union for higher pay scale. New contract between N.J. Bell Telephone and Communications Workers of America provides \$2.50-\$3.50 a week wage increases and improved seniority provisions.

LINDEN GM STRIKE THREAT OVER WORKING CONDITIONS

LINDEN.—Discontent over working conditions by the 3,600 members of UAW Local 595 may lead to strike action against General Motors here, according to union officials. Negotiations are going on now between the union and the company management.

Sigmund Swintowski, president, and Jack Volosin, shop chairman, said the union wants better seniority protection during layoff and recall periods, an elastic procedure for transferring of jobs that would allow older workers to move into lighter work, and

better relief provisions to allow workers to take care of personal needs while working. Wages and economic questions are not at issue under the contract which expires in 1958.

The company has been served with a strike notice under provision of the Taft-Hartley Act. The International must also OK any strike action. Another GM plant in Farmington, Mass., is on strike over similar demands, and two other plants in California and Georgia were on strike recently because of working conditions.

CIO Opposes New Gasoline Tax

TRENTON.—The State CIO has called Governor Meyner's proposal to increase the state tax on gasoline "a wrong tax on the wrong people for a non-existent purpose." State Legislative Director Harry Kranz presented the CIO position in testimony before a committee of the Legislature.

While urging New Jersey's full participation in the Federal aid interstate highway building program, Kranz said an "exhaustive analysis" of the state budget and anticipated revenues showed no

need for a tax increase. If a tax increase does become necessary in the future "an increase in the gasoline sales tax is one of the least desirable methods of obtaining the additional revenue," Kranz said.

Any needed increase in revenue "should be accomplished by passage of a corporate net profits tax, with appropriate adjustments in the overall state and local tax policy, including needed revisions in both the real and personal property taxes in our state," the CIO leader testified.

Dock Strike Solid Against Job Cutting Bosses' Refusal to Sign Coastwide Contract

JERSEY CITY.—Approximately 60,000 longshoremen, over 20,000 of them in the New York-New Jersey area, from Maine to Texas hit the bricks last week after the Nov. 15 deadline extension passed with no agreement reached.

Negotiations were going on at this paper's deadline with all work on the docks halted. West Coast and Canadian dockers were supporting the International Longshoremen's Union by refusing to work struck ships, and on the West

Coast there was talk of further actions in behalf of the striking dockers.

Central in the demands of the ILA was insistence on an industry-wide pact covering all ports from Portland, Maine, to Brownsville, Texas. West Coast longshoremen have had coastwide bargaining since 1934, but the shipping companies were vehemently resisting the ILA demand. Other main issues included a 2,240 pound sling load limit. This is a safety measure

necessary in one of the worst industries for accidents. The ILA was also demanding an eight hour guaranteed day for all men called into work in place of the four hours they now have. Another major issue has to do with the size of work gangs. The Ship owners want to cut certain gangs from 20 to 16 men. Such a change would eliminate hundreds of jobs and increase the danger of accidents.

Agreement has been reached on dues checkoff, increased employer welfare fund contributions and some other minor issues, but wages and length of contract were still unsettled as we went to press. The union wants a 32 cent an hour wage hike and a two year contract. The employers were demanding a three year agreement but indicated they would take a two year contract with only a 20 cent increase. The union rejected the offer.

The present walkout marks the first time in ILA history that union members in all Atlantic and Gulf ports have walked out together. Previously there had been port by port negotiations.

Louis Waldman, ILA attorney, accused the ship owners of expecting the Eisenhower administration would pull their chestnuts out of the fire by invoking the Taft-Hartley Act and getting an injunction against the strike.

In addition to Bridges union on the West Coast, the National Maritime Union (AFL-CIO), and other seamen's unions were supporting the strike. The strike was solid in the Port of New York and only mail and military supplies were moving. The strikers turned down a request to work perishable cargo.

Three Negroes Elected to Office

NEWARK.—Three of five Negro candidates were elected to public office in this year's elections. Two were Republicans and one a Democrat. All ran for local posts.

In Essex County James A. Curtis, Newark attorney, a former Republican assemblyman, was elected to the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders on the GOP ticket. Reverend Baphus Means, a Democratic incumbent on the Freeholder Board, was defeated in the Republican sweep in the county.

In Paterson Virgil Reed, Democrat and the first colored person ever elected to the Board of Aldermen, was reelected from the 4th ward to a second term.

John M. Dabney, Newark mortician, was reelected as an Essex County coroner on the Republican

ticket.

The New Jersey Afro-American, a leading colored paper, in an editorial on the elections, says it is time for Negroes to win larger political representation in the state. It points out that only four towns have Negroes on their governing bodies. These are Newark, Englewood, Paterson and Plainfield. Despite large colored populations there are no Negro councilmen in Jersey City, Trenton, Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Elizabeth or Camden. There is only one Negro in the State Assembly and none in the State Senate.

To overcome this situation the Afro editorial calls for increasing "our voting strength and secure a potent voice" in both Democratic and Republican parties.

Sieminski Victor in 13 CD Contest

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Incumbent Democrat Alfred Sieminski has been certified as the winner of the close race for the House seat in the 13th Congressional District. Final returns show that Sieminski defeated Republican Norman Roth by a mere 61 votes out of 109,613 cast. Sieminski's victory prevented a clean sweep in Hudson County by the Republican Party. James Tumulty, the other incumbent Democrat in the House of Representatives, was decisively routed by Republican Vincent Dellay by 9,000 votes.

Both was first believed to have been the winner, then Sieminski surged ahead, then Roth again in unofficial tallies. But the final official count, including military and other absentee ballots, showed Sieminski had retained his seat by the slimmest of margins.

Roth said he now plans to test the signature list of the absentee ballots. Sieminski's victory gives the Democrats four Jersey seats in the House to 10 for the GOP in the new 85th Congress. The 84th Congress had eight Republicans and six Democrats.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS ASK ELECTION LAW REFORM

"Dozens of frustrations suffered by New Jersey citizens at the polls last Tuesday have reinforced the conviction of the League that the state's election machinery needs a grand overhauling," the New Jersey League of Women Voters declared in a statement issued shortly after the November 3rd elections.

The League was especially critical of the confusion existing around the referendum questions on the ballot. "Chapter Three of our election laws provides that a brief statement in simple language explaining the intent of a referendum may be included on the ballots," said Mrs. Charles Kellers, state president of the Women Voters group. "Instead, 18 counties did not even attempt a clarifying statement... while Union and Morris county ballots had headings that actually confused the issue."

Mrs. Keller said the League office had many phone calls on the property tax assessment referendum question on the ballot asking whether a 'yes' vote would mean 'no' or vice versa. She said there was great confusion among voters.

The League is advocating the setting up of a State Department of Elections which would ensure that every voter got the same instructions on a state question instead of leaving it to each county to handle or ignore as it sees fit. Since each county election board makes its own interpretation the League says we have 21 different sets of election laws.

Other variations pointed out by Mrs. Karl Nicholson, chairman of the League's study of election laws, include:

Some counties set up mobile registration trucks or special booths in factories, supermarkets of other public places, while others restricted registration to county boards and municipal clerk's offices; some registered invalids in their homes for absentee balloting while others refused; wide differences between counties in methods to keep registry lists up to date.

The Women Voters League urges the creation of a State Department of Elections headed by a single commissioner appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioner would formulate rules and regulations to carry out the election laws "in an efficient, economical and uniform fashion." A bill embodying the League's proposals will be introduced into the Legislature early next year.

Political Action

IRVINGTON.—The Irvington Tenants League, which has been fighting for restoration of rent controls here, has started incorporation proceedings to form a Tenants' Political League.

Miss Helen Coggins, president of the tenement group, said the new political action organization would run its own candidates or endorse suitable candidates. Local elections for the Town Commission will be held in 1958.

"Long before 1958, our association will comprise the vast majority of voting residents and will easily be able to elect candidate who will protect the people," Miss Coggins declared.

IRVINGTON COMMISSION ON HOT SPOT

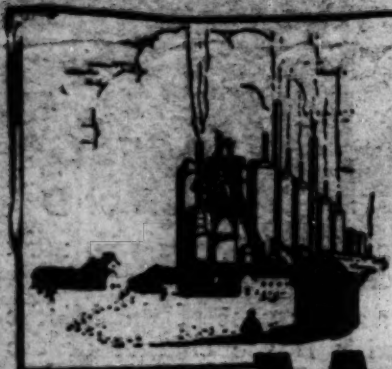
IRVINGTON.—The Town Commission—which lifted rent controls here nearly a year ago—is squarely on the spot as the result of the energetic action of the Irvington Tenants Association. The Association collected more than 4,000 signatures to a rent control petition. Under the law, since the Town Clerk certified that 2,452 of the first 3,483 signatures examined were valid, the Council must either adopt a rent control ordinance or put the question to a referendum. Only 2,169 valid signatures were needed.

The Town Commission has assigned the law department to study the proposed ordinance. Indications are they will try to come up with some section that is "unconstitutional" in order to prevent adopting the ordinance or submitting it to referendum. There is no chance the Commission will pass the proposed ordinance which would roll back rents to the December 27, 1956 level.

The Irvington Property Owners Protective Association is expected to fight against allowing the people to vote by taking the issue into the courts. According to the law if the Commission refuses to adopt the measure it is to be submitted to a special referendum by December 3rd. Legal action by the landlord's group could delay the referendum.

Polish Housing Delegates Here

NEWARK.—Close to 15,000 persons were estimated to have seen the Essex County Park Commission's 58th annual fall flower show in Branch Brook park here. The display was open to the public from Saturday, November 3rd through Sunday, November 18th. About 9,000 gorgeous chrysanthemums and 1,008 begonias were on display at the park's green houses. On one day alone—Sunday, November 4th—4,500 people visited the show. The annual flower festival has become famous for its display of beautiful flowers.



Michigan edition The Worker

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Many Lend a Hand, But Some Still Lag

WE ARE GRATIFIED by the fact that many of our readers pitched in last week to lift The Worker's \$50,000 fund appeal at least part way out of the doldrums. We received over \$3600 for the week, to put us close to the \$20,000 mark.

But the lag in the previous weeks was so serious that our backs are still to the wall. We need at least \$5,000 a week both to meet our immediate obligations and to make it by the end of the year.

We want to address a special plea here to our readers in Illinois, Ohio, Eastern Pennsylvania, New England, Minnesota, who have been lagging so far. We need the full backing of all of you to assure the existence of our paper.

Jersey readers continued to set the pace last week, as they came through with close to \$400. They have now turned in some \$1700, or 70 percent of their target of \$2500. They have outstripped Michigan supporters, who took an early lead but have fallen back in the past couple of weeks.

NEW JERSEY COMMUNIST supporters of The Worker vowed a couple of weeks ago that they would aid the state to complete its goal in short order, and they have been working hard at it. One group in Trenton, had completed its goal of \$125. Concerned over the danger to the paper's existence, and the great need for it in these heated times, it borrowed another \$50 to send.

New York distributive and garment workers likewise did much to jack up last week's receipts. The Communist Party committee among distributive workers sent in \$250 and pledged another \$250 in short order.

"We are encouraged by the joint appeal of Foster, Dennis, Davis and Gates calling for full support to the Daily Worker and Worker fund drive", the distributive workers' group said.

"The appeal (which was reported in last week's Worker) calls for financial help from all in Left ranks 'regardless of differences' in the current discussion. . . . In the spirit of the appeal we feel there must be a free atmosphere of debate in this pre-convention period. . . . Let there be encouragement for all ideas and proposals. . . ."

These are times of great and historic discussions in the ranks of the world Marxist movement, as well as in the American Left. It is certainly no time to risk loss of the Marxist press in our country. Yet we face this peril if we do not rapidly complete our \$50,000 fund appeal, and begin to build circulation once again.

Following is a list of the donations received on Nov. 6 (inadvertently omitted from last week's accounting) and for Nov. 13 through Nov. 19:

NOVEMBER 6
New Jersey, C.N., \$1; N. Y., S.S., \$3; New York, D.G., \$25; Brooklyn, Sam, \$3; Apopka, Fla., \$7; New York Garment Workers, \$32; New Jersey Freedom of the Press Committee, \$278.25; Barre, Vt., T.C., \$6.50; Hartford, Conn., \$1.50; New York P.R.N., \$2; John Gates, \$1; New York, Anonymous, \$1; New York, Saul G., \$10; Alpine, N. Y., \$7.

NOVEMBER 13

New Orleans, La., \$1; R.H., garment worker, \$5; Vector Labs, \$10; Upper East Side, \$5; Queens professionals, \$100; Manhattan reader, \$3; Brooklyn friends via Robert Dunn, \$50.

NOVEMBER 14

N. Y., Sadie, \$1; Lower East Side, \$20; Westchester, \$10; New York friend, \$3; Garment, \$7; E. Harlem, J., \$90; Brooklyn, R.T., \$1; New York, \$2; Midtown, R.B.A., \$2; Williamsburg, B., \$50; P.R.N., \$2; Brooklyn, Deejay, \$5; Chicago, E.B., \$10; Manhattan, Jefferson School, \$5; Detroit, \$35; Rochester, N.H., \$2.50; New York, A.S., \$5; Malden, Mass., \$5; Brooklyn, D.&L., \$10; Pittsburgh, \$50; Manhattan, J.O., \$10; New York, Helen A., \$25; Distributive, New York, \$10; Bronx, Lithographer, \$15; N. E. Bronx Defense Club,

Received last week... \$ 3,659.00
Total to date \$19,591.85
Still to go \$30,408.15
Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

\$13; N. W. Bronx, reader, \$7; Manhattan friends, \$33.

NOVEMBER 15

Brooklyn, New York friend, \$10; Tompkins Square, reader, \$15; New York, I.C.R., \$1; Campbellport, Wis., \$5; Ann Arbor, Mich., G.L., \$10; New York, J.W., \$10; New York, A.Z., \$5; Roxbury, Mass., \$30; Asheville, N. C., \$13.70; Detroit, Mich., \$20; River Bronx women, \$6.50; Kings Highway, readers, \$17.50; New York teacher, \$20; Bronx friends in memory of Ella, \$16; Dotty in Bronx, in memory of Ella, \$20; Dayton, Ohio, reader, \$1; New Jersey friends, \$20; Delancey St. friends, \$16.12; Delancey St., reader, \$10; Manhattan friend, R.B., \$5; East Queens, \$10; From National Committee members, \$13.

NOVEMBER 16

New York Amalgamated group, \$20; N. Y.

(Continued on page 5)

Scientists Ponder Local Fallout

Strontium-90 In New York's Milk Supply

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS no indication that it tasted any different from normal milk, the milk in New York City more than two months ago showed a "steep increase" in radioactive content.

The Atomic Energy Commission noted the increase, according to its New York Operations Office Manager Merrill Eisenbud.

The presence of Strontium-90 in the milk

milksheep has been going on as one small part of far-flung scientific investigations on land, sea and in the air. The investigations are concerned among other things with the human hazard involved in this most hazardous of all substances released in the mushroom cloud arising from bomb explosions.

A PAINSTAKING summary of facts gathered to date and an estimate of how much more Strontium-90 will lie in New York milk within five to ten years simply from the Strontium-90 now present in the "stratospheric reservoir" and the soil, was given in a speech



of the New York milksheep is not new. It has been there for some time. It was explained in a technical paper which revealed this fact for the first time, as well as the "steep increase" of early September.

"As Strontium 90 is not a natural constituent of the earth's crust, it follows that the presence of this isotope in biological materials is due to fallout from the detonation of nuclear devices during the past few years," said Eisenbud.

Regular testing of milk in the New York

before the Washington (D.C.) Academy of Science Nov. 15.

Striking a curious note in the rather dry language of the scientist, was the one reference in this speech for scientists to the name of the overall project for the study of Strontium-90—"Project Sunshine."

The speaker made it clear that his estimates of the future burden of Strontium-90 which would lie in the bone structure of the babies now absorbing it along with the calcium in their milk, were "conservative." By conservative he meant he was not looking on the sunny side of the facts gained so far by Project Sunshine, but on the safe side.

(Continued on Page 13)

Montgomery's Marchers Paced the Big Victory

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ruling against segregated local transportation issued last Nov. 13 came on the 344th day of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. Led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the

boycott movement had cost the local bus company more than \$750,000. The passive resistance movement against second class citizenship had raised the Negro community's estimate of its own strength and had signalled the Negroes irrevocable commitment against all forms of jimcrow.

News of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the case

brought by Montgomery Negroes was completed with that of a court injunction issued against the bus protest movement's car pool. The City of Montgomery had sued in Montgomery County Circuit Court for the injunction, and won it before Judge Eugene Carter, the man who last March had found the Rev. King guilty of conducting an il-

legal boycott.

BUT on Wednesday the injunction, along with the segregation laws it sought to bolster, became a dead letter. For in a mass meeting on Wednesday night the MIA voted to end the boycott and suspend the operation of the voluntary pool which for almost a year

had transported the city's 50,000 Negroes.

The Rev. King advised those attending the MIA meeting to use the same forbearance in victory that they had practiced in the long struggle for their equal rights to a bus seat. He urged Negroes not to sit in the rear of the buses nor to refuse to sit beside white persons—"not as a right, but as a duty." He said that to permit the front of the bus to remain the province of whites would only result in strengthening the "false presump-

tion of (white) superiority," and, on the other hand a "false presumption of (Negro) inferiority" would result from Negroes remaining in the rear of buses.

The three city commissioners who rule Montgomery, Mayor W. A. (Tacky) Gayle, Clyde C. Sellers (police) and Frank W. Parks, were stunned by the decision, but regained equilibrium by Thursday when they issued a statement. Said Mayor Gayle:

"We recognize no immediate re- (Continued on Page 13)

Mid-East Crossroad—After Cease Fire, What?

By JOSEPH CLARK

WHEN THE United Nations police force for the Middle East was being discussed the sceptics scoffed at the idea that Britain and France would bow to this raggle taggle armed force. And then the aggressor nations who had made a shambles of Port Said indicated that they expected to become the backbone of the UN police force.

Finally the British and French declared they had appointed themselves agents for clearing the Suez Canal, following which they expected the UN police force to hold the Canal for them.

These were indeed formidable threats to the UN Assembly decision branding Britain, France and Israel as aggressors and ordering them out of Egypt at once. They were especially disquieting because the State Department under Herbert Hoover, Jr., was dragging its feet about enforcing the UN decision. The Washington correspondent of the Nation concluded that: "Instead of rescuing Britain and France from their folly, the United States was tending to become associated with it."

UNDER these circumstances it would seem that Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has been accomplishing something of a miracle. At every step where the aggressors sought to twist the UN decisions into a cover for aggression Hammarskjold appeared to block their

way. This occurred in respect to allowing the law-breakers to become the law enforcement officers. Then on his visit to Cairo the Secretary-General assured the Egyptians that UN would help Egypt clear the canal and that the UN police force would leave the Suez area as soon as the invaders had been evacuated.

Although Hammarskjold is considered a most accomplished diplomat by all sides in UN, no one is under any illusions that his efforts in the UN cease fire are mainly a personal achievement. It so happens, however, that Hammarskjold has incorporated in his person the strongly expressed wishes of the great majority of mankind for action against aggression and for peace.

Moreover, the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union were on the same side in the UN Assembly decision was basic to Hammarskjold's success.

THE extent to which labor and liberal opposition to Eden's policies shook the British Isles is indicated not so much by the physical breakdown which the Prime Minister suffered. Though the press in



HAMMARSKJOLD

our country has tended to whitewash the enormity of this crime against humanity the following excerpts from the leading editorial of the New Statesman and Nation of London (Nov. 3) shows the temper of people in Britain:

"Eleven years and six months after Sir Anthony Eden signed in San Francisco the solemn instrument which established the United Nations, a British government under his leadership has committed an act of aggression and has used its veto to prevent the Security Council from formally expressing the disgust and anxiety of the rest of the world. No more self-inter-

ested manipulation of the legal processes of the UN has ever been undertaken. The world will condemn Britain, and justly so, for a crime not merely against Egypt, but against the whole edifice of international law which has been so ardently reconstructed out of the ruins of Nazi aggression."

OUT of the depths of such sentiment, and in the coincidence of American and Soviet action in UN came the cease fire and support for Hammarskjold's efforts.

However, Middle East peace must be more than a fragile cease fire.

The big question still unanswered is—how to reach a more lasting settlement in this troubled, oil-rich crossroads of the world.

A lasting peace involves settlement of one of the most difficult controversies of modern times—the Arab-Israel dispute.

It involves guarantees of Egyptian sovereignty and ending the threats of the Western powers to grab the Suez Canal.

Free navigation in the canal for the ships of all nations without discrimination, is another vital aspect of a Middle East settlement.

Furthermore, there is the terrible poverty in this region that furnishes so much wealth to the oil companies of Wall Street, London's City and the Paris Bourse.

There are the hundreds of thou-

sands of Arab refugees who must be resettled.

No small aspect of the Middle East crisis is the conflict of the British and French commercial-financed interests as against American. U. S. financial penetration of Western Europe converted many of those countries to oil instead of coal as a fuel. U. S. firms then proceeded to oust the British and French from control of a good part of the Arabian oil fields.

A cease fire cannot settle these questions. Nor is the machinery of UN as such sufficient to cope with them. As a matter of fact, when UN was founded, the whole idea of having five permanent Security Council members involved permanent consultation among the big powers.

ONLY the authority of big powers in agreement can bring the Arab states and Israel together around the same table. Only top level negotiations can begin to tackle all the problems listed above. And this of course doesn't in any way contradict the efforts of UN for Middle East peace. On the contrary, the Swiss proposal for a summit meeting of the U. S., USSR, Britain, France and India was well received in UN secretariate circles.

The more lasting Middle East peace which UN seeks can come only if there is more than American-Soviet parallel action, as there was in the special general assembly session. It can come through a new Geneva, or some other form of American-Soviet negotiation.

The Middle East is only one urgent problem facing UN which gives such point to the proposal for a new summit conference. The present regular General Assembly will in time reach the agenda item dealing with reduction and limitation of arms and banning atomic and hydrogen bombs.

UN PROGRESS on the disarmament question clearly requires further negotiations among the major powers. The Soviet proposals made last week for a summit parley on disarmament further narrowed the gulf between East and West. Thus, the Eisenhower aerial inspection plan has been considered an unbridgeable difference between us and the Soviets. But in its statement the Soviet government accepted the idea of aerial surveys on an area extending about 500 miles each side of the division between NATO and the Warsaw pact forces. While it has been argued that 500 miles is not enough this Soviet concession obviously opens the way to further negotiations.

Perhaps the most effective speech made by President Eisenhower during the election campaign was the TV and radio address of Nov. 1, labeled "non-political" and dealing with recent events in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Although President Eisenhower didn't intend it that way, the Nov. 1 speech is a powerful argument for a new summit conference. In that speech Eisenhower pledged no military involvement by the U. S. in either the Middle East or in Eastern Europe. He opposed British-French-Israel aggression and pledged support through UN for all efforts to bring about evacuation of the invaders of Egypt. Furthermore, the President said this government was not seeking to impose non-socialist regimes on the East European countries.

In view of the crises in both areas dealt with by the President and the pledges he made to the electorate, these can be redeemed through direct, face-to-face American-Soviet negotiations. And not only the two—but the four and also India as Switzerland and the Soviet Union have proposed.

There is a remarkable similarity between the reluctance of the Eisenhower Administration to agree to such a summit conference and its attitude some months before Geneva last year. As in 1955 it is the force of public opinion, here as well as abroad which can be decisive for a summit conference for a lasting peace.

assignment U.S.A.

Sandburg Comes Home to Chicago

POETRY IN AMERICA is a tattered orphan of the arts, and it came as a surprise to learn that some 250 Chicago businessmen attended a benefit banquet to help Poetry Magazine stay alive. An auction of manuscripts brought some \$50,000 which, I assume, will go to the periodical which has struggled along from issue to issue for 45 years. I do not know what this augurs.

Carl Sandburg, white-thatched now, a sage of 78 stormy and contemplative years, returned to the city he described as "hog butcher to the world... freight handler to the nation" and helped. The organ-roll of his voice intoned some of his works, and among the items the auctioneer sold was the original manuscript of Sandburg's famous poem "Chicago" which won him a \$200 prize when it appeared in Poetry 42 years ago.

I really do not know what the attendance of the businessmen at the banquet for the Muse signifies. It may do the inter-ocean businessmen an injustice but the scene brought to mind the Glasgow merchant princes wining and dining Bobby Burns who came out of the rocky highlands singing gloriously. They recognized his genius, made the peasant poet a lion for a season or so, then allowed him to die as poets are supposed to die, pennilessly in a garret. It is a tradition which is nurtured by fact, for no few of them, like Heinrich Heine, passed on to their fathers in the gloom of the eaves, Heine consoling a friend with advice not to worry about the state of his soul, for God would forgive him his sins; that was God's business.

GOD MAY FORGIVE poets, and if He does, it is an example His children on earth could well emulate. This art, here and now, has fallen among the Pharisees who, in the main, regard the poet as kin to the hobo, pos-

sibly more literate than most, but a daft creature, who, after you have read Longfellow's Hiawatha in your juvenile years at school can well stay out of your way. So there is a mighty small audience, when, as Walt Whitman said, great audiences make great poets.

THIS IS NOT the moment to declare myself on the matter of American poetry which, for a variety of reasons, and with honorable exceptions, finds itself in a low ebb of depression.

It is not so in other lands; I have mentioned the love the Chilean miners hold for Pablo Neruda whom they elected a senator. Their working class paper El Siglo carries a two-page spread of poetry every Sunday, I have noticed. Asia's Mao Tse-tung writes poetry, like others there whose practical genius is unquestioned.

So the Muse is not ignored elsewhere as she is in our homeland; and possibly, part of the reason lies in the direction much of our poetry has taken. Unlike say, Langston Hughes, a great deal that I encounter cold-shoulders the massive audience of plain Americans, allowing them to get nothing much more than a kind of Christmas card verse.

I HAD WISHED, in reading

this notice of the Chicago banquet, to say a word or two about Carl Sandburg who was evidently the star of the Poetry evening, and rightly so. Through most of my reading years he has been, for me, poetry's brightest star.

His midwestern eyes saw clearly the nation of working-men amid the smokestacks, who turn the mighty wheels. "The strong men keep coming on," he wrote long ago; and his faith in the ordinary man has made his volume "The People, Yes" one of our contemporary classics.

I CAN NOT FORGET the evening he came to a New Masses dinner during the war and recited several of his latest poems, including "The Man With the Broken Fingers," an elegy for the simple son of Norway who defied the Nazi invaders' might and died unconquered. There was a tonal beauty in his voice that lingers in your mind.

I remember, too, when he came to the New Masses office after we had our review of his four-volume "War Years"—part of his enormous labor of love to bring Abe Lincoln to life.

A Negro editor welcomed him, and I remember Sandburg murmuring, "Lots of people talk about it, but you folk do something about it." Over a long lunch of beer and cheese he



talked of Lincoln and of our review, which, I remember, lauded the work but observed that Sandburg had been less fair to the Radical Republicans, Thaddeus Stevens and his associates than he was to Lincoln.

Sandburg did not agree and said, gently, "But you are trying to push old Abe too far and too fast." He spoke as though we were all contemporaries of Gettysburg and Appomattox, and the clock had stood still at 1865. Knowing his indefatigable works on old Abe, I could well imagine that he had become one with Lincoln's time, and lived as certainly in that day as in his own. Perhaps moreso.

Yet, saying that, I know it is not true. For who, more than he, has walked the back-of-the-stockyard streets and understood the Americans who peopled these endless barracks?

THIS AGE HAS been kinder to Sandburg than it was for most poets, and part of the reason, perhaps, can be traced to his gifted kinship with the class that is coming up the stairs of history in its clodhoppers as the velvet slippers of royalty go down.

Somewhere in his works Sandburg writes: The czar has eight million men with guns and bayonets. Nothing can happen to the czar. The czar is the voice of God and shall live forever. Yet the czar and his bodyguard of eight million vanished... two kaisers backed by ten million bayonets had their crowns in a gutter, their palaces mobbed.

In fire, chaos, shadows, In hurricanes beyond foretelling of possibilities, In the shove and whirl of unforeseen combustions The people, yes, the people Move eternally in the elements of surprise... Always the man from Chicago has kept faith with his people averring that The strong men keep coming on. They go down shot, hanged, sick, broken, They live on fighting, singing, lucky as plungers. The strong mothers pulling them on...

I have long wanted to say a word about Sandburg and perhaps this day is appropriate when some that I know wander toward aimless horizons, forgetting the strong men who keep coming on, and the strong mothers pulling them on.

Let's Sustain Our Paper—And Improve it

The current fund drive for The Worker and The Daily Worker has a two-fold purpose: making possible the survival of the paper; improving its quality.

We want to open a thorough-going discussion among the readers which will lead to practical steps to make our paper a better one, more effective and better able to reach a larger circulation. The questionnaire below is one of several methods by which we hope to stimulate such a discussion.

In order for the criticism and proposals from our readers to be most useful, there must be consideration given to what it is possible

to do today to improve our paper. Obviously there are a number of limitations. To suggest a few: operating funds, size of staff, technical facilities, problems related to the fact that a degree of hysteria still grips our country.

With these practical problems in mind, we urge our readers to join in a full and frank and constructive discussion which will help us raise the quality of our paper.

Please clip out the questionnaire, fill it out, return it at once to the Michigan Worker, 2419 Grand River, Detroit, 1.

WORKER READER'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Do you frequently find the papers piling up for more "leisurely" reading? ☐ Yes ☐ No

GENERAL

Do you find that the paper adequately answers the questions that are foremost each week? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you think there are too many articles about labor? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Too many about foreign affairs? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Too many about Negro affairs? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Too many about Communists? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you find the paper interesting? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you find the writing difficult to understand at times? ☐ Yes ☐ No

NEWS COVERAGE

Do you think the paper should carry news of crime, accidents, "human interest"? ☐ Yes ☐ No

More educational material on socialism? ☐ Yes ☐ No

A better summary of the week's news? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Rate the news covering of the following general fields:

Trade Union developments ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Negro affairs and related issues ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Political developments ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Foreign affairs (news from abroad) ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Foreign policy angles in the (U.S.) ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

EDITORIALS

Do you read the editorials usually? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you read the Michigan pages? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you find in them material you don't get elsewhere? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you think there should be more community news? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you generally find them too long? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you find them helpful in analyzing events? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What's your idea on what the paper should be like, what new features it should have, what methods of dealing with events?

Do you find them helpful as guide to action? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do they generally lack punch? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you find them "too preachy"? ☐ Yes ☐ No

FEATURES

Generally, how would you rate the following:

Movie reviews ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

Book reviews ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

Art reviews ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

Comments on TV ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

Women's Page ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

Would you like more fiction in the paper? ☐ Yes ☐ No

More poetry? ☐ Yes ☐ No

More features on American history? ☐ Yes ☐ No

COLUMNS

Rate the following columnists who appear regularly:

Carl Winter ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

Auto town Alley ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

George Morris ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

Howard Fast ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

Joseph North ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

Abner Berry ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

Joseph Clark ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Never read them

MICHIGAN

More labor news? ☐ Yes ☐ No

More Negro affairs news? ☐ Yes ☐ No

More special research articles, exposes on Detroit? ☐ Yes ☐ No

ALLEY

A UAW Negro leader commenting on the International UAW meeting on Hungary said "I never saw them call a city-wide meeting of officers to protest the British murdering African people or on Cyprus or Algiers, or about what happened in the South, and they sure did not favor shop meetings on the bus boycott."

IT'S now been discovered that taxpayers in Detroit pay more than \$225 a year in taxes, higher than Chicago, Los Angeles or Philadelphia. Now a new raise looms in 1957 which may make Detroit the highest in the nation, possibly.

"SOAPY" Williams after Jan. 1 has the juicy patronage plum of appointing 20 new judges to replace 20 GOP judges who are retiring. Some Negro and labor judges ought to be among these appointments.

LABOR IN Chicago, New York starting to build union cooperative housing. Wonder when the AFL-CIO here will do that?

NEGRO radio station opened in Inkster, WCHB. You can get it in between WJLB and WJBK. It's assigned frequency is 1440 kilocycles.

AN EX-SHERIFF of Lapeer, Clark Gregory, who evicted Paul and Chris Ziegenhardt and a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, farmers, in the famous Fort Ziegenhardt case, may be the new U. S. Marshal here, if U. S. Senator Potter has his way. He also arrested a Hungarian diplomat and held him for 24 hours some years ago, claiming the man was "drunk." He got nationwide publicity. Nothing much was said by the same press when Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens died some time after the eviction.

ONE DAY after the election, President Eisenhower's U. S. Children's Bureau announced that it will establish a committee to study the dangers of radiation that come to children as a result of atomic tests. Catch them doing it before the elections.

A FEW rich families—such as the Rockefellers (\$100,500) Pews (\$58,000), Melons (\$99,150) and Vanderbilts (\$43,800) more than matched all of the money contributed by the 16 million members of organized labor in the recent elections.

A FEPC job conference will be held Dec. 15, Saturday, at 10 a.m., at Northwestern High School. Topics, careers in industry, retail, commerce, skilled trades. Run by the State FEPC Commission. Anyone can go.

MICHIGAN now has nine Negro state legislators, and one Negro State Senator, most of any place in the nation. The time is coming for a Negro on the state GOP and Dem ticket—especially can't be diverted in 1958, when Hart doesn't run for Lieut. Gov., in order to run for Governor. That would be a great "first," a Negro for Lieut. Gov. in Michigan.

Job Crisis in Auto Probed by Experts

By BOLZA BAXTER

DETROIT—The Detroit Labor Forum, under the chairmanship of Ernest Mazey, opened its 1956-57 lecture and discussion series Friday, Nov. 16. Speaking on "The Crisis in the Auto Industry," were Frank Marquart, educational director, Local 212 UAW; Brendon Sexton, educational director, international, UAW; and Dr. Harold Sheppard, sociology department, Wayne State University.

Approximately 150 Detroiters heard Marquart declare that the crisis which formerly recurred every five or 10 years presently occurs every two years; that management's claim that employment has become "stabilized" is a big hoax. What would be more correct is to say that unemployment has become "stabilized" at about 140,000 in Michigan.

Marquart spoke about the back-breaking speedup running rampant in all the auto plants resulting from the fierce competition in the industry. Local 212 employment is presently 40 percent under its '55 peak. Marquart spoke of the potential danger to union solidarity resulting from the breakdown in the seniority system as a result of the speedup pressures.

Dr. Sheppard concentrated his remarks on the effects of automation particularly as it relates to the supplier plants. Debunking the claim that automation does not bring about greater unemployment, Sheppard made the point that most automated plants are able to operate year-round at full capacity.

only where they begin to produce what was formerly furnished by supplier plants. This capacity employment for a particular plant obscures the fact that workers with the former supplier plants become displaced persons. Both Sheppard and Sexton pointed to the fact that prices are "administered" in the auto industry, in other words, prices are fixed by the manufacturers without regard for wages, expecting the claim that wage increases bring about an increase in the prices of the automobile.

Sexton suggested that labor's program to meet automation included: 1) extending the principle of CAW to include the shorter work week without any reduction in pay. 2) severance pay for displaced workers. 3) a program for training workers to operate the new machines, suggesting at the same time that this program is not the complete solution.

It was only from the audience that fundamental answers were suggested. To the suggestion that socialism was the ultimate solution, Sexton replied, totalitarian socialism could meet the problem of automation, but individual freedom would be lost. Sheppard simply said that socialism could not meet the problem. Marquart thought that socialism could, and socialism need not be totalitarian.

UAW Seeks Jobs for Mounting Unemployed — GM Won't Help

DETROIT.—The UAW is seeking from Ford and General Motors, preferential hiring of workers laid off in shops where no chance exists of them getting their jobs back.

Chrysler Local No. 7, a case in point is faced with over 6,000 workers not getting back to work on the 1957 model and latest reports are that this is practically certain.

Chrysler Automotive Body Local 212 knows now that 6,000 workers on their rolls will not go back to work and the union is advising them to look for work elsewhere.

Along with this is the 7,000 laid

off late last summer at Packard when the plants were taken over in merger moves. Also the 4,000 laid off for good at Motor Products here. A report from UAW headquarters relates that 1,000 of these Packard workers were picked out by Ford and given jobs, many of them top craftsmen with 20 years and more experience. GM has not followed suit and gives no sign of cooperating.

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR \$10 TO 'SAVE THE PRESS'

HAVE YOU TRIED TO GET A NEW READER?



Pontiac Fisher UAW Vote Strike on Speedup

PONTIAC.—Ninety-eight percent of the 4,300 workers at GM's Fisher Body plant here have voted in favor of a strike against speedup. They make bodies for Pontiac cars, parts for Buick and Oldsmobile. Okay for the strike will be sought from the UAW International reports Harold Grant, president of UAW Local 596.

Continued negotiations with the company on speedup will be carried on while the local officers wait for strike authorization from Detroit.

Michigan Worker

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit, 1. Phone WO 4-9715.

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Justice Dep't Out to Gag UAW-PAC

DETROIT. — One of the biggest freedom of speech fights in the history of organized labor will get an airing any day now, when the U. S. Supreme Court hears the Eisenhower Justice Department argue the UAW can't spend money for TV time during election campaigns.

Kicked in the teeth once in a lower court here when Federal Judge Picard threw their case out, the government has taken their anti-free speech fight to the U. S. Supreme Court, where they hope to get a decision to silence labor's voice in the PAC field.

They want the high court to allow them to dictate what should be "labor's proper role in politics" as the Detroit Free Press aptly puts it, Dec. 12, 1956.

The Justice Department wants to deny the labor movement from

even spending money to launch voter registration drives or print the voting records of candidates or hear candidates discuss an issue on a union TV program, or come to a union hall and speak on an issue.

The Justice Department will plead before the High Court that organized labor is collecting money on a "compulsory" basis to forward the political views of the union and that this "forces" minority members to contribute to spreading the views of the majority. Also the Justice Department will claim union funds are used to electioneer.

The UAW and its Citizenship Fund, the target at present of this attack on free speech, which fund is made up of a fraction of each member's monthly dues, announced recently that any member not wish-

ing that money he paid out in dues to be spent for educating voters, could get it back for donating to any charitable organization. Only one member of the UAW's 1,660,000 membership asked for it back.

THE UAW charges the Justice Department is attacking freedom of speech and the First Amendment in its legal efforts to silence and gag labor in the PAC field. The government specifically claims that in the 1954 Michigan U. S. Senatorial campaign, the UAW contributed television facilities to the Democrats, when it had U. S. Senator Pat McNamara on a TV program. He was running against Homer Ferguson, a sworn foe of organized labor. McNamara won and became the first labor U. S. Senator.



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1956

Millions for Monuments While Kids Lack Schools

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT. — Some \$49,441,000 additionally is going to be wrung out of taxpayers here to pay for a new Convention Hall and Exhibits Building at the foot of Woodward Ave. Originally priced in 1950 by John Witherspoon, assistant Mayor at 12 to 16 million dollars, the price has went up until now its \$49,441,000. The latest publicity on it came when taxpayers learned that another \$7,000,000 was being added to the spring estimate of \$42,441,000. This \$7,000,000 has now been increased by bidders on steel to \$8,744,677, almost an additional \$2 million more.

This latest \$8,744,677 is to be gotten through "taxes or budget bonds, additional gifts and or, revenue bonds."

While this huge edifice is being built with taxpayers money as companion monuments alongside the huge Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium, just recently completed, some 5,000 Detroit children go to school half a day because of lack of schools. The 5,000 children are going half a day because only one new school had been built along with several clapboard additions recently.

It will take Detroiters about six years to be milked for enough additional taxes to pay the cost of the huge new Convention Hall.

Chou Stops At Hanoi on Asian Tour

China's Premier Chou En-lai arrived yesterday in Viet Nam.

The Peking Radio said Chou had a short talk with Viet Nam's premier Ho Chi-minh in Hanoi.

Hanoi is Chou's first stop on an Asiatic tour scheduled to take him to Cambodia, India, Burma, Pakistan, Nepal and Afghanistan.

The radio said about 6,000 welcomed Chou at Hanoi airport. He said in a plane-side speech that China and Viet Nam are "solidly united with the great Soviet Union."

Denaturalization Effort Dropped

CHICAGO. — The government agreed this week to dismiss all the denaturalization proceedings instituted against Charles Tuteur five years ago, it was announced by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The sole basis for the suit was the alleged failure of Mr. Tuteur to indicate, in a pre-naturalization hearing, all the newspapers or books which he was accustomed to reading.

Mr. Tuteur, a resident of Chicago, came to the U. S. 16 years ago. He had been forced to flee his native Germany in 1938 after he had been denaturalized for possession of novels that the Gestapo did not sanction. He entered the U. S. in 1940 and received his citizenship in 1945.

About that time Detroit school kids will have increased from the present 275,000 to 316,000. There is no spelled out school building program to meet that. At present there are 600 mentally retarded children. There is only school space for 100, the rest have to wait—no one knows how long.

In the Negro ghetto of Detroit's East Side no new schools are planned or being built. Transportables and portable buildings are used to meet overcrowded classes.

In reply to a question by Councilman James Lincoln, Mayor Cobo said that the rising cost of the Convention Hall will delay other city improvements. Cobo did not specify what they were or for how long the delay would be. Cobo predicted the end of increased costs was not in sight.

Strike Vote at Chrysler Plant

HIGHLAND PARK. — Chrysler Corporation's guerilla warfare against working conditions and to impose higher production rates on its workers has resulted in calling of a strike vote, Nov. 27-28 at the company's plant here.

Chrysler Highland Park Local 490, UAW, will be the organization handling the strike vote. Pill Jenkins, local president said the strike vote is because of speedup, unjust writeups against employees and failure of the company to correct safety hazards and stalling on settlement of grievances.

Reports from the shop are that while the new model was starting supervision would tell the workers "don't be so particular." Now that the model is set and running, the same supervision is still calling for rush production and when the workers balk, they are written up as discipline cases. Relief men are being cut, another dirty method by Chrysler of keeping workers on the job even when the workers need a fellow worker to take their place while they answer nature's calls.

AT PLYMOUTH, Local 51 had to order a strike vote when management sought to have one relief man for 19 workers instead of one for 13, like on the 1956 model. Also speedup on many operations was launched when management tore up all the time study sheets on the 1956 models.

AT DODGE MAIN, management sought in the foundry to have two men do the work of three and all over the plant ask for a 30 percent rise in productivity with no increase in manpower while thousands of Dodge workers at that time (about five weeks ago) were still idle. A strike vote forced management to retreat as far as we know.

AT LOCAL 212, Chrysler Automotive Body the company pulled the same tricks and there a strike vote was ordered.

2 Xmas Views: 140,000 to Be Idle; Bosses, 'Our Prospects Excellent'

LANSING. — Following on the heels of a State Legislature that recently adjourned saying there was no problem on unemployment as everyone was going back to work, a Governor's Committee heard that 140,000 will still be idle Dec. 15. The peak unemployment this year was 285,000 according to statements by UAW president Walter Reuther. At present 171,000 are unemployed.

James Jones, statistician for the Michigan Employment Security Commission said unemployment should "drop" from 171,000 to 140,000 by mid-December. What he didn't say was that the first big run of the 1957 models will be over by that time, the showrooms filled, and anyone who isn't back to work by mid-December or Jan. 1 if last year is a barometer is going to have hard sledding.

By mid-December in 1955 some 83,000 were still idle in Michigan according to the MESCC reports and right after Jan. 1 layoffs began, unemployment jumping to 115,000 by the end of January. Every month from then on it climbed until it reached 285,000 as Reuther says, late in the Summer of 1956.

In this year, the State Welfare Department spent \$3,000,000 more on direct relief than in the previous year. Some 20,000 families were on direct relief this summer, reports Welfare Director W. J. Maxey.

Maxey is asking for an additional \$2,000,000 for relief for the coming year, 1957. This proposal will have to be voted on by the incoming State Legislature which meets in early January and is controlled by the Republicans.

Meanwhile the auto industry which boosted prices on its 1957 models told the secretary of the Governor's Commission looking into jobs and unemployment, that the industry sees excellent "prospects" for the rest of the year.

No one is saying anything about the prospects for the 140,000 idle workers expected to be still jobless by mid-December. No one is discussing what happened to 70,000 or more workers in the state who exhausted their 26 weeks of unemployment payments by the end of October. Large sections of these workers are Negroes, last to be hired, first to be laid off, because of long time discrimination, which FEPC laws still does not eradicate.

Women workers, young workers are also a big part of this jobless group.

Diggs to Ike: Join the Fight, End Rule 22, Help Civil Rights

DETROIT—Congressman Chas. Diggs, Jr., Michigan's Negro member of the House of Representatives has called on President Eisenhower to join the fight to end Rule 22 that allows filibustering to death civil rights legislation.

The Congressman called Rule 22 the most potent weapon of those who fight civil rights.

"Unless this rule is modified to permit a simple majority of those present and voting to shut off endless debate, the pious pledging of both parties to enact civil rights statutes will face a formidable obstacle."

Diggs said he was writing on this to the President because of the upcoming 1957 State of the Union message in which the President will outline his objectives. Diggs said he had also written to the lead-

ership of the Democrats in both Houses.

William Oliver, UAW FEPC Director told the Worker some weeks ago that the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights which led the fight at the Chicago Democratic Party convention for a real civil rights plank, will assemble a national conference in Washington in early January to work to abolish Rule 22.

"At the conference" said Oliver, we will ask the Republicans and abolishing Rule 22.

"If we can abolish Rule 22. If we can change the seniority setup of committees in the Senate, then civil rights will have a new look in the 85th session of Congress. That's the issue on civil rights as we head towards January, 1957."

Court to Hear Brown Appeal—AFL Union Backs Mrs. Wellman

DETROIT.—The U. S. Supreme Court agreed on Nov. 13, to hear the appeal of CIO member Stella Brown, sentenced to six months imprisonment for contempt of court during her denaturalization trial in February, 1955.

Mrs. Brown testified about her activities prior to naturalization, she balked at answering questions about her associations as an American citizen. District Judge Ralph Freeman ruled that she automatically waived her rights under the Fifth Amendment once she took the witness stand in her own defense. In May of this year the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction. The appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court was filed by attorney George W. Crockett, Jr.

Mrs. Brown, 46, was brought to this country from Poland at the age of two. A waitress and member of CIO Restaurant Workers Union Local 1064, Mrs. Brown has been married 21 years and is the mother of a married daughter. Her husband, John Brown, is a member of the AFL Teamsters Union.

An interracial couple, the Browns own their home at 5031 Vinewood in Detroit and are well known and respected members of their community. They are happily expecting their first grandchild shortly.

In addition to sentencing Mrs. Brown to imprisonment, Judge Freeman revoked her American citizenship under the Walter-Mc-

ordered deported to Poland. The government has been unable to deport her because travel documents are not obtainable.

DETROIT.—The annual convention of Local 705 of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union went on record to aid Mrs. Peggy Wellman "in her efforts to forestall her imminent deportation."

Mrs. Wellman, mother of two teen-age children, is appealing in the Federal courts a deportation order to Canada based on her entry into the U. S. as an infant.

Michigan Senators Pat McNamara and Charles Potter were sent letters by Louis Koenig, secretary-treasurer of Local 705, notifying them of the convention action and urging them to "call upon Attorney General Herbert Brownell to intervene and to forestall the deportation proceedings."

Disclaiming any identification with the alleged political beliefs of Mrs. Wellman or her husband, who is appealing a conviction under the Smith Act, the Local 705 resolution terms the threatened deportation as being "devoid of compassion and clemency and destitute of the very qualities that make American democracy our most cherished possession."

Additional support for Mrs. Wellman came from the Flint Citizens Committee on Immigration, organized to seek revisions in the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Law.

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Many Lend a Hand, But Some Still Lag

WE ARE GRATIFIED by the fact that many of our readers pitched in last week to lift The Worker's \$50,000 fund appeal at least part way out of the doldrums. We received over \$3600 for the week, to put us close to the \$20,000 mark.

But the lag in the previous weeks was so serious that our backs are still to the wall. We need at least \$5,000 a week both to meet our immediate obligations and to make it by the end of the year.

We want to address a special plea here to our readers in Illinois, Ohio, Eastern Pennsylvania, New England, Minnesota, who have been lagging so far. We need the full backing of all of you to assure the existence of our paper.

Jersey readers continued to set the pace last week, as they came through with close to \$400. They have now turned in some \$1700, or 70 percent of their target of \$2500. They have outstripped Michigan supporters, who took an early lead but have fallen back in the past couple of weeks.

NEW JERSEY COMMUNIST supporters of The Worker vowed a couple of weeks ago that they would aid the state to complete its goal in short order, and they have been working hard at it. One group in Trenton, had completed its goal of \$125. Concerned over the danger to the paper's existence, and the great need for it in these heated times, it borrowed another \$50 to send.

New York distributive and garment workers likewise did much to jack up last week's receipts. The Communist Party committee among distributive workers sent in \$250 and pledged another \$250 in short order.

"We are encouraged by the joint appeal of Foster, Dennis, Davis and Gates calling for full support to the Daily Worker and Worker fund drive", the distributive workers' group said.

"The appeal (which was reported in last week's Worker) calls for financial help from all in Left ranks 'regardless of differences' in the current discussion. . . . In the spirit of the appeal we feel there must be a free atmosphere of debate in this pre-convention period. . . . Let there be encouragement for all ideas and proposals. . . ."

These are times of great and historic discussions in the ranks of the world Marxist movement, as well as in the American Left. It is certainly no time to risk loss of the Marxist press in our country. Yet we face this peril if we do not rapidly complete our \$50,000 fund appeal, and begin to build circulation once again.

Following is a list of the donations received on Nov. 6 (inadvertently omitted from last week's accounting) and for Nov. 13 through Nov. 19:

NOVEMBER 6
New Jersey, C.N., \$1; N. Y., S.S., \$2; New York, D.G., \$25; Brooklyn, Sam, \$3; Apopka, Fla., \$7; New York Garment Workers, \$32; New Jersey Freedom of the Press Committee, \$278.25; Barre, Vt., T.C., \$6.50; Hartford, Conn., \$1.50; New York P.R.N., \$2; John Gates, \$1; New York, Anonymous, \$1; New York, Saul G., \$10; Alpine, N. Y., \$7.

NOVEMBER 13
New Orleans, La., \$1; R.H., garment worker, \$5; Vector Labs, \$10; Upper East Side, \$5; Queens professionals, \$100; Manhattan reader, \$8; Brooklyn friends via Robert Dunn, \$50.

NOVEMBER 14
N. Y., Sadie, \$1; Lower East Side, \$20; Westchester, \$10; New York friend, \$3; Garment, \$7; E. Harlem, J., \$90; Brooklyn, R.T., \$1; New York, \$2; Midtown, R.B.A., \$2; Williamsburg, B., \$50; P.R.N., \$2; Brooklyn, Deelay, \$5; Chicago, E.B., \$10; Manhattan, Jefferson School, \$5; Detroit, \$35; Rochester, N.H., \$2.50; New York A.S., \$5; Malden, Mass., \$6; Brooklyn, D.L., \$10; Pittsburgh, \$50; Manhattan, J.O., \$10; New York, Helen A., \$25; Distributive, New York, \$10; Bronx, lithographer, \$15; N. E. Bronx Defense Club,

Received last week... \$ 3,659.00
Total to date \$19,591.85
Still to go \$30,408.15

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

\$13; N. W. Bronx, reader, \$7; Manhattan friends, \$33.

NOVEMBER 15
Brooklyn, New York friend, \$10; Tompkins Square, reader, \$15; New York, I.C.R., \$1; Campbellsport, Wisc., \$5; Ann Arbor, Mich., G.L., \$10; New York, J.W., \$10; New York, A.Z., \$5; Roxbury, Mass., \$30; Asheville, N. C., \$13.70; Detroit, Mich., \$20; Five Bronx women, \$6.50; Kings Highway, readers, \$17.50; New York teacher, \$20; Bronx friends in memory of Ella, \$16; Doty in Bronx, in memory of Ella, \$20; Dayton, Ohio, reader, \$1; New Jersey friends, \$20; Delancey St. friends, \$16.12; Delancey St., reader, \$10; Manhattan friend, R.B., \$5; East Queens, \$10; From National Committee members, \$13.

NOVEMBER 16
New York Amalgamated group, \$20; N. Y.

(Continued on page 5)

Scientists Ponder Local Fallout Strontium-90 In New York's Milk Supply

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS no indication that it tasted any different from normal milk, the milk in New York City more than two months ago showed a "steep increase" in radioactive content.

The Atomic Energy Commission noted the increase, according to its New York Operations Office Manager Merrill Eisenbud.

The presence of Strontium-90 in the milk

milkshed has been going on as one small part of far-flung scientific investigations on land, sea and in the air. The investigations are concerned among other things with the human hazard involved in this most hazardous of all substances released in the mushroom cloud arising from bomb explosions.

A PAINSTAKING summary of facts gathered to date and an estimate of how much more Strontium-90 will lie in New York milk within five to ten years simply from the Strontium-90 now present in the "stratospheric reservoir" and the soil, was given in a speech



before the Washington (D.C.) Academy of Science Nov. 15.

Striking a curious note in the rather dry language of the scientist, was the one reference in this speech for scientists to the name of the overall project for the study of Strontium-90—"Project Sunshine."

The speaker made it clear that his estimates of the future burden of Strontium-90 which would lie in the bone structure of the babies now absorbing it along with the calcium in their milk, were "conservative." By conservative he meant he was not looking on the sunny side of the facts gained so far by Project Sunshine, but on the safe side.

(Continued on Page 13)

of the New York milkshed is not new. It has been there for some time. It was explained in a technical paper which revealed this fact for the first time, as well as the "steep increase" of early September.

"As Strontium 90 is not a natural constituent of the earth's crust, it follows that the presence of this isotope in biological materials is due to fallout from the detonation of nuclear devices during the past few years," said Eisenbud.

Regular testing of milk in the New York

had transported the city's 50,000 Negroes.

The Rev. King advised those attending the MIA meeting to use the same forbearance in victory that they had practiced in the long struggle for their equal rights to a bus seat. He urged Negroes not to sit in the rear of the buses nor to refuse to sit beside white persons—"not as a right, but as a duty." He said that to permit the front of the bus to remain the province of whites would only result in strengthening the "false presump-

tion of (white) superiority," and, on the other hand a "false presumption of (Negro) inferiority" would result from Negroes remaining in the rear of buses.

The three city commissioners who rule Montgomery, Mayor W. A. (Tacky) Gayle, Clyde C. Sellers (police) and Frank W. Parks, were stunned by the decision, but regained equilibrium by Thursday when they issued a statement. Said Mayor Gayle:

"We recognize no immediate re-

Montgomery's Marchers Paced the Big Victory

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ruling against segregated local transportation issued last Nov. 13 came on the 344th day of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. Led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the boycott movement had cost the local bus company more than \$750,000. The passive resistance movement against second class citizenship had raised the Negro community's estimate of its own strength and had signalled the Negroes' irrevocable commitment against all forms of Jim Crow.

News of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the case

brought by Montgomery Negroes

was completed with that of a court injunction issued against the bus protest movement's car pool. The City of Montgomery had sued in Montgomery County Circuit Court for the injunction, and won it before Judge Eugene Carter, the man who last March had found the Rev. King guilty of conducting an il-

legal boycott.

★

BUT on Wednesday the injunction, along with the segregation laws it sought to bolster, became a dead letter. For in a mass meeting on Wednesday night the MIA voted to end the boycott and suspend the operation of the voluntary pool which for almost a year

Mid-East Crossroad—After Cease Fire, What?

By JOSEPH CLARK

WHEN THE United Nations police force for the Middle East was being discussed the sceptics scoffed at the idea that Britain and France would bow to this raggle taggle armed force. And then the aggressor nations who had made a shambles of Port Said indicated that they expected to become the backbone of the UN police force.

Finally the British and French declared they had appointed themselves agents for clearing the Suez Canal, following which they expected the UN police force to hold the Canal for them.

These were indeed formidable threats to the UN Assembly decision branding Britain, France and Israel as aggressors and ordering them out of Egypt at once. They were especially disquieting because the State Department under Herbert Hoover, Jr., was dragging its feet about enforcing the UN decision. The Washington correspondent of the Nation concluded that: "Instead of rescuing Britain and France from their folly, the United States was tending to become associated with it."

UNDER these circumstances it would seem that Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld has been accomplishing something of a miracle. At every step where the aggressors sought to twist the UN decisions into a cover for aggression Hammarskjöld appeared to block their

way. This occurred in respect to allowing the law-breakers to become the law enforcement officers. Then on his visit to Cairo the Secretary-General assured the Egyptians that UN would help Egypt clear the canal and that the UN police force would leave the Suez area as soon as the invaders had been evacuated.

Although Hammarskjöld is considered a most accomplished diplomat by all sides in UN, no one is under any illusions that his efforts in the UN cease fire are mainly a personal achievement. It so happens, however, that Hammarskjöld has incorporated in his person the strongly expressed wishes of the great majority of mankind for action against aggression and for peace.

Moreover, the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union were on the same side in the UN Assembly decision was basic to Hammarskjöld's success.

THE extent to which labor and liberal opposition to Eden's policies shook the British Isles is indicated not so much by the physical breakdown which the Prime Minister suffered. Though the press in



HAMMARSKJÖLD

our country has tended to whitewash the enormity of this crime against humanity the following excerpts from the leading editorial of the New Statesman and Nation of London (Nov. 3) shows the temper of people in Britain:

"Eleven years and six months after Sir Anthony Eden signed in San Francisco the solemn instrument which established the United Nations, a British government under his leadership has committed an act of aggression and has used its veto to prevent the Security Council from formally expressing the disgust and anxiety of the rest of the world. No more self-inter-

ested manipulation of the legal processes of the UN has ever been undertaken. The world will condemn Britain, and justly so, for a crime not merely against Egypt, but against the whole edifice of international law which has been so ardently reconstructed out of the ruins of Nazi aggression."

OUT of the depths of such sentiment, and in the coincidence of American and Soviet action in UN came the cease fire and support for Hammarskjöld's efforts.

However, Middle East peace must be more than a fragile cease fire.

The big question still unanswered is—how to reach a more lasting settlement in this troubled, oil-rich crossroads of the world.

A lasting peace involves settlement of one of the most difficult controversies of modern times—the Arab-Israel dispute.

It involves guarantees of Egyptian sovereignty and ending the threats of the Western powers to grab the Suez Canal.

Free navigation in the canal for the ships of all nations without discrimination, is another vital aspect of a Middle East settlement.

Furthermore, there is the terrible poverty in this region that furnishes so much wealth to the oil companies of Wall Street, London's City and the Paris Bourse.

There are the hundreds of thou-

sands of Arab refugees who must be resettled.

No small aspect of the Middle East crisis is the conflict of the British and French commercial-financed interests as against American. U. S. financial penetration of Western Europe converted many of those countries to oil instead of coal as a fuel. U. S. firms then proceeded to oust the British and French from control of a good part of the Arabian oil fields.

A cease fire cannot settle these questions. Nor is the machinery of UN as such sufficient to cope with them. As a matter of fact, when UN was founded, the whole idea of having five permanent Security Council members involved permanent consultation among the big powers.

ONLY the authority of big powers in agreement can bring the Arab states and Israel together around the same table. Only top level negotiations can begin to tackle all the problems listed above. And this of course doesn't in any way contradict the efforts of UN for Middle East peace. On the contrary, the Swiss proposal for a summit meeting of the U. S., USSR, Britain, France and India was well received in UN secretariate circles.

The more lasting Middle East peace which UN seeks can come only if there is more than American-Soviet parallel action, as there was in the special general assembly session. It can come through a new Geneva, or some other form of American-Soviet negotiation.

The Middle East is only one urgent problem facing UN which gives such point to the proposal for a new summit conference. The present regular General Assembly will in time reach the agenda item dealing with reduction and limitation of arms and banning atomic and hydrogen bombs.

UN PROGRESS on the disarmament question clearly requires further negotiations among the major powers. The Soviet proposals made last week for a summit parley on disarmament further narrowed the gulf between East and West. Thus, the Eisenhower aerial inspection plan has been considered an unbridgeable difference between us and the Soviets. But in its statement the Soviet government accepted the idea of aerial surveys on an area extending about 500 miles each side of the division between NATO and the Warsaw pact forces. While it has been argued that 500 miles is not enough this Soviet concession obviously opens the way to further negotiations.

Perhaps the most effective speech made by President Eisenhower during the election campaign was the TV and radio address of Nov. 1, labeled "non-political" and dealing with recent events in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Although President Eisenhower didn't intend it that way, the Nov. 1 speech is a powerful argument for a new summit conference. In that speech Eisenhower pledged no military involvement by the U. S. in either the Middle East or in Eastern Europe. He opposed British-French-Israeli aggression and pledged support through UN for all efforts to bring about evacuation of the invaders of Egypt. Furthermore, the President said this government was not seeking to impose non-socialist regimes on the East European countries.

In view of the crises in both areas dealt with by the President and the pledges he made to the electorate, these can be redeemed through direct, face-to-face American-Soviet negotiations. And not only the two—but the four, and also India as Switzerland and the Soviet Union have proposed.

There is a remarkable similarity between the reluctance of the Eisenhower Administration to agree to such a summit conference and its attitude some months before Geneva last year. As in 1955 it is the force of public opinion, here as well as abroad which can be decisive for a summit conference.

assignment U.S.A.

Sandburg Comes Home to Chicago

POETRY IN AMERICA is a tattered orphan of the arts, and it came as a surprise to learn that some 250 Chicago businessmen attended a benefit banquet to help Poetry Magazine stay alive. An auction of manuscripts brought some \$50,000 which, I assume, will go to the periodical which has struggled along from issue to issue for 45 years. I do not know what this augurs.

Carl Sandburg, white-thatched now, a sage of 78 stormy and contemplative years, returned to the city he described as "hog butcher to the world . . . freight handler to the nation" and helped. The organ-roll of his voice intoned some of his works, and among the items the auctioneer sold was the original manuscript of Sandburg's famous poem "Chicago" which won him a \$200 prize when it appeared in Poetry 42 years ago.

I really do not know what the attendance of the businessmen at the banquet for the Muse signifies. It may do the inter-ocean businessmen an injustice but the scene brought to mind the Glasgow merchant princes wining and dining Bobby Burns who came out of the rocky highlands singing gloriously. They recognized his genius, made the peasant poet a lion for a season or so, then allowed him to die as poets are supposed to die, pennilessly in a garret. It is a tradition which is nurtured by fact, for no few of them, like Heinrich Heine, passed on to their fathers in the gloom of the caves, Heine consoling a friend with advice not to worry about the state of his soul, for God would forgive him his sins: that was God's business.

GOD MAY FORGIVE poets, and if He does, it is an example. His children on earth could well emulate. This art, here and now, has fallen among the Pharisees who, in the main, regard the poet as a hobby, pos-

sibly more literate than most, but a daft creature, who, after you have read Longfellow's Hiawatha in your juvenile years at school can well stay out of your way. So there is a mighty small audience, when, as Walt Whitman said, great audiences make great poets.

THIS IS NOT the moment to declare myself on the matter of American poetry which, for a variety of reasons, and with honorable exceptions, finds itself in a low ebb of depression.

It is not so in other lands; the Chilean miners hold for Pablo Neruda whom they elected a senator. Their working class paper El Siglo carries a two-page spread of poetry every Sunday, I have noticed. Asia's Mao Tse-tung writes poetry, like others there whose practical genius is unquestioned.

So the Muse is not ignored elsewhere as she is in our homeland; and possibly, part of the reason lies in the direction much of our poetry has taken. Unlike say, Langston Hughes, a great deal that I encounter cold-shoulders the massive audience of plain Americans, allowing them to get nothing much more than a kind of Christmas card verse.

I HAD WISHED, in reading

this notice of the Chicago banquet, to say a word or two about Carl Sandburg who was evidently the star of the Poetry evening, and rightly so. Through most of my reading years he has been, for me, poetry's brightest star.

His midwestern eyes saw clearly the nation of working-men amid the smokestacks, who turn the mighty wheels. "The strong men keep coming on," he wrote long ago; and his faith in the ordinary man has made his volume "The People, Yes" one of our contemporary classics.

I CAN NOT FORGET the evening he came to a New Masses dinner during the war and recited several of his latest poems, including "The Man With the Broken Fingers," an elegy for the simple son of Norway who defied the Nazi invaders' might and died unconquered. There was a tonal beauty in his voice that lingers in your mind.

I remember, too, when he came to the New Masses office after we had our review of his four-volume "War Years"—part of his enormous labor of love to bring Abe Lincoln to life.

A Negro editor welcomed him, and I remember Sandburg murmuring, "Lots of people talk about it, but you folk do something about it." Over a long lunch of beer and cheese he



talked of Lincoln and of our review, which, I remember, lauded the work but observed that Sandburg had been less fair to the Radical Republicans, Thaddeus Stevens and his associates than he was to Lincoln.

Sandburg did not agree and said, gently, "But you are trying to push old Abe too far and too fast." He spoke as though we were all contemporaries of Gettysburg and Appomattox, and the clock had stood still at 1865. Knowing his indefatigable works on old Abe, I could well imagine that he had become one with Lincoln's time, and lived as certainly in that day as in his own. Perhaps moreso.

Yet, saying that, I know it is not true. For who, more than he, has walked the back-of-the-stockyard streets and understood the Americans who peopled these endless barracks?

THIS AGE HAS been kinder to Sandburg than it was for most poets, and part of the reason, perhaps, can be traced to his gifted kinship with the class that is coming up the stairs of history in its clodhoppers as the velvet slippers of royalty go down.

Somewhere in his works Sandburg writes:

The czar has eight million men with guns and bayonets. Nothing can happen to the czar. The czar is the voice of God and shall live forever. Yet the czar and his bodyguard of eight million vanished . . . two kaisers backed by ten million bayonets had their crowns in a gutter, their palaces mobbed.

In fire, chaos, shadows, In hurricanes beyond foretelling of possibilities, In the shove and whirl of unforeseen combustions The people, yes, the people Move eternally in the moments of surprise. . . .

Always the man from Chicago has kept faith with his people averring that The strong men keep coming on. They go down shot, hanged, sick, broken, They live on fighting, singing, lucky as plungers. The strong mothers pulling them on. . . .

I have long wanted to say a word about Sandburg and perhaps this day is appropriate when some that I know wander toward aimless horizons, forgetting the strong men who keep coming on.

coming on, as the poet says, for a lasting peace.

by Joseph North

Gains Against Jimcrow Won In Illinois

CHICAGO. — In the past two years, Illinois citizens in many downstate communities have pioneered in the field of civil rights, a new survey by the Fund for the Republic showed this week.

Decatur was outstanding among towns where progress has been made in the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on desegregation of schools.

The report showed that in Decatur, Negroes won equal credit terms as whites in housing loans, the local YMCA ended discrimination, the Negro people won job opportunities at the telephone company and in several large plants, discrimination was ended at the Decatur college student hangout, two Negro ministers were elected to a 12-man chaplains group fighting delinquency.

THE report by David Loth showed Illinois as playing a leading role among the 36 northern and border states surveyed. Loth said, however, that the report was a compilation of specific instances of desegregation "with no attempt to evaluate how they are working."

Some of the noteworthy items on Illinois included:

The election of a Negro captain by the University of Illinois football squad in December 1954; the ending of segregation in all Peoria housing projects in November 1954; the adoption of an ordinance forbidding discrimination in Chicago hospitals in March 1956; the opening of the Centralia swimming pool to Negroes in July 1954; the improvement of the status of Negro teachers in Danville, Galesburg, North Chicago and Waukegan.

The report also dealt with the

SHOP TALK



DESPITE DENIALS by the district steel union leadership here, a movement protesting the dues increase is gaining momentum in the locals here. This ferment may be climaxed in the election of top officers which takes place in February.

INCIDENTALLY, Steel Union president David J. MacDonald is to be the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner here at the Conrad Hilton Hotel on Dec. 4. This is part of a promotion for State of Israel bonds.

Another testimonial banquet, this one honoring secretary-treasurer Patrick E. Gorman of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, will be held Nov. 29 at the Sherman Hotel. This one is sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee.

THE UAW vice-president, Pat Greathouse, was the main invited speaker at the recent convention of the National Farm Organization, held in St. Joseph, Mo. Greathouse appealed for farmer-labor unity on a legislative program for 1957.

IN ROCK ISLAND, laid-off workers are finally getting surplus food from the state. But they would rather have their jobs back in the farm equipment plants than the \$2.90 worth of beans, cheese, cornmeal, dried milk, flour and rice which is being distributed once a month.

"BOSSES GETTING TOUGH," is the word from a griever at the U. S. Steel South Works, George Brickhill, who writes in the Local 65 paper.

Ever since the end of the steel strike on Aug. 3, your union representatives have encountered a much tougher attitude on the part of the management—the complaints from our membership have increased considerably about the rough treatment they are getting from their 'bosses'—they are giving many of our people the 'works'—this we don't like and will resist it—if it's a barrelful of grievances they want—then we will oblige them—all of you must help.

TWO LABOR LEADERS who lived in the Third Congressional District, Thomas J. Murray of the Electrical Workers and Daniel J. McNamara of the Street Car Men, both have been active in politics. Both have sons who ran for office on Nov. 6. When the returns were in, Rep. James Murray was defeated for reelection to Congress by a narrow margin. And Dan McNamara, Jr., was elected as a municipal judge.

desegregation of the public schools Brookport, Cairo and Pulaski County. Here a fight had been led by the local chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for several years prior to the Supreme Court ruling on May 17, 1954.

Prosecutors Seek to Prop Up Case Against Lightfoot

CHICAGO. — Following the Supreme Court argument on the Lightfoot case, the U. S. Solicitor General took the unusual step of submitting the secret reports of one of the key FBI informers to the Supreme Court justices, according to recent information received by the Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act.

Hoping to forestall a possible reversal based on a judicial error in the Chicago District Court trial (for which the Justice Department was itself largely to blame), it turned over the FBI reports of John Brzek, one of the government's more sensational witnesses.

At the time of Brzek's testimony about what he called "the bloodshed end," the defense attorneys asked the court to examine the reports which Brzek admitted sending to the FBI, so that they could be compared with his testimony at the trial. Under the pressure of Justice Department representatives, who claimed this was impossible because "the reports are in Milwaukee," Judge Sullivan overruled the defense motion.

AT THE Supreme Court, however, several of the justices seemed dissatisfied with the high-handed attitude of the Justice Department.

What's On?

TABITHA PETRAN, world analysis editor of the National Guardian reports on her trip to USSR and interviews with top officials there Friday, Nov. 30, 8:15 p.m. 32 W. Randolph, Hall C-1 Adm. 90 cents. Aspic: Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

SIXTH ANNUAL XMAS PARTY sponsored by the Chicago Committee to Aid Families of Smith Act Victims, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 16, 2 p.m., Music Room, Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan.

ment and the lower court ruling. With the whole structure of the FBI informer system badly shaken by the Nelson decision, the Justice Department attempted this strategic retreat, producing the reports which it had claimed were unobtainable.

As interest heightens in anticipation of the Supreme Court decision on the Lightfoot case, additional groups and organizations were rallying in support of the Civil Liberties Bazaar, sponsored by the Chicago Joint Defense Committee. Bazaar proceeds will be used to pay off some of the still unpaid legal expenses of the Lightfoot

appeal and to help ensure the future functioning of the committee.

The bazaar will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 1 and 2, at Milda Hall, 3142 S. Halsted St. Many national groups are contributing their skills in preparing "gourmet" dishes for the bazaar's "Restaurant of All Nations," and making all kinds of needlework and other handiwork items. Neighborhood committees, also, are canvassing for contributions and organizing teams of handicraft workers to make baby clothing, knit goods and other attractive items.

High School Students Vow Fight on Bias

(Continued from Page 16)

end the discriminatory housing of students.

The initiative by high school students here in promoting the "brotherhood pledge" movement is seen as a possible major means for improving Chicago's often tumultuous race relations.

Olsen said that the panel groups of students who attended the November 12 conferences here were still working on specific suggestions for improving intergroup relations. The attempt will be made to get many of these proposals carried out in the schools here.

Plan Xmas Party for Amnesty

CHICAGO. — For Chicagoans, the approach of the Xmas season once again carries with it a reminder of the fight to amnesty the Smith Act prisoners and to aid their families.

The reminder came this week from Ralph and Josie Green, two of the children of Mrs. Lillian Green and her husband, Gil Green, the Illinois Communist leader who is serving a long prison sentence in Leavenworth (Kan.) penitentiary.

The Green children returned last week from visiting their father. Although they found him healthy, full of good spirit, with humorous anecdotes to tell, the approach of the holiday season underscored the injustice which has separated this and many other families.

"This is the time of year when the amnesty appeal."

UAW Local Renews Call For Farmer Labor Party

(Continued from Page 16) that would make politics meaningful. This policy has been sidetracked. It must be brought back to life.

Why didn't the Democratic Party win in 1956? The farmers should have supported them 100 percent. If there was one section of the people that received an awful rooking, it was the farmers. Ezra Taft Benson's policy had practically wrecked the small farmers. Our industry knows this only too well. Lay-offs in Farmall, Moline, Memphis, in Massey Harris, Case and Allis Chalmers are proof enough. The farmers weighed the matter closely and found that they had no faith in the foreign policy position of the Democratic Party. So they decided to protest by giving Ike a vote and turning around and electing a Democratic Congressman here and there or, as in Kansas and Iowa, a Democratic Governor. If there was another choice, like a farmer labor party, they would have really shown their resentment.

What about the workers? The same thing happened. No faith in the Democratic foreign policy program, a fear of involvement in war, so many switched for Ike but voted Democratic for Senate and House seats. Not in as great a degree as the newspapers spoke, but a significant section voted this way. The mood seemed to be, we'll have one gang watch the other gang.

The Negro workers in the North stayed in the main with the Democratic Party, but great sections voted Republican as a protest against second class citizenship. In the South in the areas where the Negro had the franchise the vote for Eisenhower

was a booming protest. Just one look at Alabama returns will convince one in doubt.

Yes, there were big issues involved in '56, — the Hydrogen Bomb, War or Peace, Health Legislation, Schools, Housing, Tight Money, Automation, Conservation, Civil Rights, Atomic Energy for peace time uses. But the people have lost their confidence that either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party would deal with these matters seriously. The lessons of the 83d and 84th Congress brought this home clearly. One was controlled by the Republicans, the other by the Democrats. Very little constructive legislation came about. So they voted for Ike to keep us out of war, and for representatives to Congress that they hoped would best represent the interests of all of the people. Now where do we go from here?

We believe that now is the time to revive the UAW's position on realignment of political forces. — A NEW POLITICAL PARTY!! The farmers are in need of a new party to go along with their newly organized farm organization. The workers know that everything they have won has been by their own strength, by a fight which included many days on the picket line. The workers would welcome a broad farmer labor party.

The leadership of the AFL-CIO should convene a conference of all the Unions, Farm Organizations, and liberal organizations to evaluate the political situation today towards the end of establishing a Farmer Labor Party prepared to enter the Congressional elections in 1958. Now is the time!

'Make Ike Behave Like Liberal,' Says Lerner

(This is from a column in The Booster by publisher Leo Lerner, who is an influential liberal in Chicago.)

For the first time in a hundred years, an elected president lost both houses of Congress.

Considering the majority by which Ike carried, this was even more peculiar. It amounted to a stinging rebuke of his party. You can't win the presidency by 9 million votes and fail to carry the Congress without realizing that your party has not earned the public confidence that you enjoy personally.

This was one of the few presidential elections that brought with it no "mandate" for the win-

ning party, because there was no winning party.

Ike has made some promises to behave like a liberal. His problem will be that the Northern Republicans and the Southern Democrats, at least on civil rights, are anti-liberal. If he can use his enormous personal prestige, he may be able to put through the civil rights bill and implement the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision, but he will have to work at it. He will have the support of the Northern and Western Democrats.

On liberal, social and economic legislation, the President will have the support of all the Democrats and a handful of Republicans, if he means to pass any, like a decent school bill or an adequate public health and hospital-building program.

The President has two great weaknesses: (1) he is not sound on "pocketbook" legislation, and is willing to hand over rights to raise prices to utilities and rights to establish private enterprise where public ownership would best serve the public, and (2) he is scornful of his opposition and rather unsporting about it.

He made a most ungracious acceptance speech and refused to mention Adlai Stevenson by name. Since Adlai Stevenson remains one of the best men in the world in the Twentieth Century, he could do worse than to include Adlai in his cabinet or take a few of the really good Democrats like Chester Bowles and Leon Keyserling into his administration.

In the meantime, there is one thing about all this I am absolutely sure of. Like him or love him, by the heavens above him, we will all fervently pray, now more than ever, that Eisenhower will live for four more years.

Un-Americans to Witchhunt McCarran Act Foes

CHICAGO. — A number of Chicagoans directly and indirectly associated with the work of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born have been subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities for a hearing scheduled here on Dec. 3-4.

The nature of the hearings was revealed in the subpoena served on Miss Ruth Heit, Executive Secretary of the Midwest Committee, which commands her to bring to the hearing all correspondence and documents "designed to revise, repeal, and influence the revision or repeal of the (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security Act; and (c) Immigration and Nationality Act." Congressman Francis E. Walter, the chairman of the House Committee, who will preside at the hearing, is the co-author of the Immigration and Nationality Act, better known as the McCarran-Walter Law.

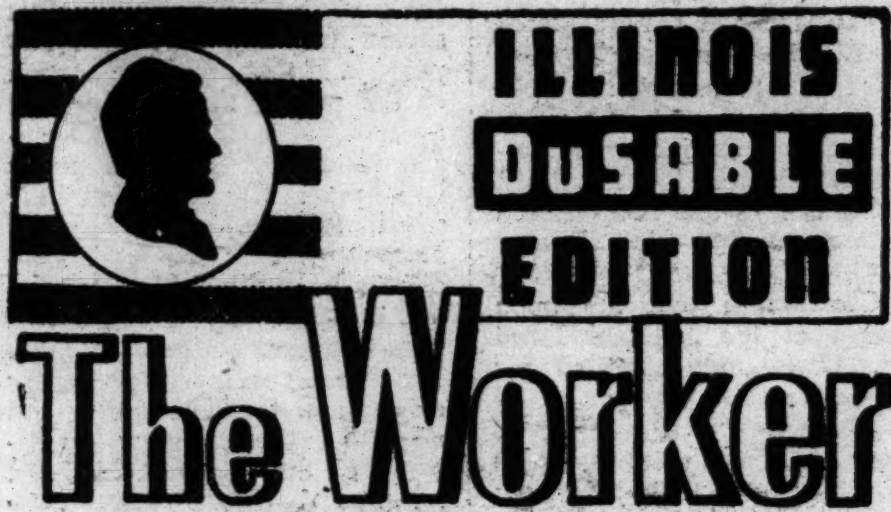
The hearing was sharply criticized in a statement by Rev. Wm. T. Baird, chairman of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which declared: "It seems evident that the projected hearing goes far beyond the limits authorized by Congress and violates the First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution which guarantees 'freedom of speech, press . . . and to petition the government for a redress of grievances'."

THE STATEMENT continued: "If the Committee is permitted to attack the right to criticize legislation and to work for its modification or repeal, it will set a precedent which jeopardizes the right of any citizen or organization to work for legislative changes. The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has worked for a long time in the defense of the Constitu-

tional rights of foreign born Americans. It appears that the hearing is designed to block this activity. This work always been conducted openly, through the legitimate processes of the U. S. courts, and in the arena of public opinion, and will so continue."

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born urged all interested persons to attend

the hearings which are scheduled for 10 a.m. on December 3 and 4, in room 209 Federal Building (Clark and Adams) Chicago. It also suggested that democracy-minded people send protests to Congressman Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C., and to their own congressmen.



THE WORKER, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1956



—AND MAY YOU HAVE A HAPPY THANKSGIVING!

Students in High Schools Pledge to Fight Bigotry

CHICAGO—In contrast to recent outbreaks among Chicago's youth come reports of a growing movement centered around the theme of "brotherhood."

Eight organizations have joined here in sponsoring the "brotherhood pledge" movement which is gaining wide acceptance in high schools here.

In the coming weeks, Negro and white student delegations will be engaged in an "exchange" program.

Negro students from DuSable High will spend a day at Roosevelt and at Senn Highs, and white students will be visiting DuSable, taking part in a brotherhood assembly and other ac-

tivities.

SOME 430 students from 51 Chicago-area high schools, who recently met in an intergroup relations conference at Thorne Hall, will be the planners of Brotherhood Week activities in February at their own schools.

"This is a heartening development which is effectively counteracting some of the contrary influences among the youth," declared Edward G. Olsen, associate director of the National Conference for Christians and Jews.

This organization is one of the chief sponsors of the new student brotherhood movement, along with the American Friends

Service Committee, the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, the Chicago Urban League, the Federation of Agencies for Intergroup Relations, the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

OLSEN told the worker that it is the students themselves who are leading and directing the activity. The November 12 annual conference here, the fourth of its kind, was planned by the students around the theme, "Youth Unites to Build for Brotherhood."

The entire day was spent on the question of what can be done to improve group relations in the schools and communities. The students concluded by taking the ten-point brotherhood pledge.

The new movement is in sharp distinction to the repeated racist outbreaks and examples of discriminatory behavior at high schools and colleges in this area.

THE so-called "football riots" at several schools were racist in origin. When violence was used in the South this fall to prevent the desegregation of the schools, this had its repercussions here at Harper High, where the handful of Negro students were repeatedly attacked.

At the colleges, there has been a number of negative developments as well. Most publicized was the "de-pledging" of a Chinese student by a Northwestern University fraternity. At both the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago, there has been a prolonged fight made to

(Continued on Page 15)

What's Ahead on Political Front?

CHICAGO—What is the political outlook for the coming year among labor and its allies?

Far from being demoralized by the results of the recent election, numerous groupings which make up the developing people's coalition are calling for (a) more political action, (b) a political realignment which would give

the people a clearer perspective on the main issues, (c) an immediate struggle on the legislative front.

This week, the Illinois Edition of The Worker is beginning to publish some of these views as expressed by organizations, individuals and publications in this area.

Call for Stronger Labor Efforts for '58 Struggle

(This is from an editorial by editor Idwin E. Klass in the Federation News, published by the Chicago Federation of Labor.)

There was a vigorous surge of activity by labor in this election, with union representatives ringing doorbells neglected by precinct captains of the regular party organizations. The results in several Chicago area congressional districts show just what this kind of work means. For the first time, units of the AFL and CIO political arms worked together—and learned from each other. Also—there's a complete file of mistakes made and lessons learned—so we'll be even more effective next time.

The most important fact of labor's political life: we've got to keep Labor's League for political Education alive and kicking. Look what we were able to do in face of Presidential landslide: Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon and Warren Magnuson of Washington, re-elected despite their designation for political extinction by candidates

selected by the President himself. And take a look at the race for governor in Kansas—where a Democrat pledged to oppose "right-to-work" legislation, won over a Republican who favored union-busting laws. Look at Pennsylvania, Idaho and Colorado where fighting liberals ousted "old guard" candidates.

So while we have some disappointments in Illinois, the work we did here helped many of our friends in Congress win reelection. Most important, we did a far more effective job of presenting the issues in the campaign where we were organized properly than was done by either party organization.

Let's start working for the next round—now. There's an election of Congress the first Tuesday—in November, 1958. We select a new President in 1960. Meanwhile, let's all like Ike—for he's the President of us all. And regardless of whether you go to cathedral, church, mosque or synagogue, he merits the prayers of us all. So does our country.

Democrats' Future Seen In Break With Dixicrats

(This is from a column in the Chicago Defender by Robert G. Spivak.)

There are not two, men in public life less alike than smiling Jim Finnegan, the Pennsylvania "pro," and Sen. Herbert Lehman, the idealistic, retiring elder statesman of New York politics.

But these two Democrats agree on one thing about the late political campaign: their party can no longer afford the luxury of appeasing the right-wing Dixie Democrats led by Lyndon Johnson of Texas and financed by powerful electric utility companies and the big oil interests.

Lehman says the future of the party belongs to those who follow a "liberal" course in national affairs. Finnegan agrees. Where Democratic congressional candidates followed such a course, they almost inevitably won, notwithstanding the Eisenhower tidal wave.

Where they compromised, they lost.

During the whole period that Adlai Stevenson tried to make peace with the Dixie Democrats in order to keep delegates in line in Chicago, Finnegan counseled another course.

"To Hell with them," he said.

The northern liberal Democrats, he said, were more crucial.

Even with the weak civil rights plank to appease the southern politicians, the voters in Virginia, Texas, Tennessee and Florida did not remain solid for the Democrats.

But what was worse, the Negro voters in the big cities shifted away from the Democrats for the first time in 25 years.

The Dixie voters who liked Ike apparently did not take too seriously his lukewarm pledges to end segregation, while Negro voters in New York took them literally, or, even if they did not, they were so angry at the shabby treatment they received from certain Democrats, they struck back the only way they could—at the polls.

Yet Negro and white voters in the north apparently were able to tell the difference between GOP promises and Democratic action as carried out by the liberals. They chose Joe Clark in Pennsylvania, Wayne Morse in Oregon; John Carroll in Colorado, Frank Church in Idaho, and Warren Magnuson in Washington—all liberals.

Since it is results, not words that count, Lehman and Finnegan would seem to be right about their party's future.

UAW Local Renews Call For Farmer Labor Party

(The following is from a statement headed "For a Farmer Labor Party" which appeared in The Union Voice, issued by United Auto Workers Local 6 at the International Harvester plant in Melrose Park.)

The Union's past policy has been for independent political action in which the most forward looking men and women work together for a realignment in politics in the United States (Continued on Page 15)

The Worker

National
Edition

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Many Lend a Hand, But Some Still Lag

WE ARE GRATIFIED by the fact that many of our readers pitched in last week to lift The Worker's \$50,000 fund appeal at least part way out of the doldrums. We received over \$3600 for the week, to put us close to the \$20,000 mark.

But the lag in the previous weeks was so serious that our backs are still to the wall. We need at least \$5,000 a week both to meet our immediate obligations and to make it by the end of the year.

We want to address a special plea here to our readers in Illinois, Ohio, Eastern Pennsylvania, New England, Minnesota, who have been lagging so far. We need the full backing of all of you to assure the existence of our paper.

Jersey readers continued to set the pace last week, as they came through with close to \$400. They have now turned in some \$1700, or 70 percent of their target of \$2500. They have outstripped Michigan supporters, who took an early lead but have fallen back in the past couple of weeks.

NEW JERSEY COMMUNIST supporters of The Worker vowed a couple of weeks ago that they would aid the state to complete its goal in short order, and they have been working hard at it. One group in Trenton, had completed its goal of \$125. Concerned over the danger to the paper's existence, and the great need for it in these heated times, it borrowed another \$50 to send.

New York distributive and garment workers likewise did much to jack up last week's receipts. The Communist Party committee among distributive workers sent in \$250 and pledged another \$250 in short order.

"We are encouraged by the joint appeal of Foster, Dennis, Davis and Gates calling for full support to the Daily Worker and Worker fund drive", the distributive workers' group said.

"The appeal (which was reported in last week's Worker) calls for financial help from all in Left ranks 'regardless of differences' in the current discussion. . . . In the spirit of the appeal we feel there must be a free atmosphere of debate in this pre-convention period. . . . Let there be encouragement for all ideas and proposals. . . ."

These are times of great and historic discussions in the ranks of the world Marxist movement, as well as in the American Left. It is certainly no time to risk loss of the Marxist press in our country. Yet we face this peril if we do not rapidly complete our \$50,000 fund appeal, and begin to build circulation once again.

Following is a list of the donations received on Nov. 6 (inadvertently omitted from last week's accounting) and for Nov. 13 through Nov. 19:

NOVEMBER 6
New Jersey, C.N., \$1; N. Y., S.S., \$3; New York, D.G., \$25; Brooklyn, Sam, \$3; Apopka, Fla., \$7; New York Garment Workers, \$32; New Jersey Freedom of the Press Committee, \$278.25; Barre, Vt., T.C., \$6.50; Hartford, Conn., \$1.50; New York P.R.N., \$2; John Gates, \$1; New York, Anonymous, \$1; New York, Saul G., \$10; Alpine, N. Y., \$7.

NOVEMBER 13
New Orleans, La., \$1; R.H., garment worker, \$5; Vector Labs, \$10; Upper East Side, \$5; Queens professionals, \$100; Manhattan reader, \$8; Brooklyn friends via Robert Dunn, \$50.

NOVEMBER 14
N. Y., Sadie, \$1; Lower East Side, \$20; Westchester, \$10; New York friend, \$3; Garment, \$7; E. Harlem, J., \$90; Brooklyn, R.T., \$1; New York, \$2; Midtown, R.B.A., \$2; Williamsburg, B., \$50; P.R.N., \$2; Brooklyn, Desjays, \$3; Chicago, E.B., \$10; Manhattan, Jefferson School, \$5; Detroit, \$25; Rochester, N.H., \$2.50; New York, A.S., \$5; Malden, Mass., \$6; Brooklyn, D.L., \$10; Pittsburgh, \$50; Manhattan, J.O., \$10; New York, Helen A., \$25; Distributive, New York, \$10; Bronx, lithographer, \$15; N. E. Bronx Defense Club,

Received last week... \$ 3,659.00
Total to date \$19,591.85
Still to go \$30,408.15
Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

\$13; N. W. Bronx, reader, \$7; Manhattan friends, \$33.
NOVEMBER 15
Brooklyn, New York friend, \$10; Tompkins Square, reader, \$15; New York, I.C.R., \$1; Campbellport, Wisc., \$5; Ann Arbor, Mich., G.L., \$10; New York, J.W., \$10; New York, A.Z., \$5; Roxbury, Mass., \$30; Asheville, N. C., \$13.70; Detroit, Mich., \$20; Piver Bronx women, \$6.50; IKings Highway, readers, \$17.50; New York teacher, \$20; Bronx friends in memory of Ella, \$16; Doty in Bronx, in memory of Ella, \$20; Dayton, Ohio, reader, \$1; New Jersey friends, \$20; Delancey St. friends, \$16.12; Delancey St., reader, \$10; Manhattan friend, R.B., \$5; East Queens, \$10; From National Committee members, \$13.

NOVEMBER 16
New York Amalgamated group, \$20; N. Y.

(Continued on page 5)

Scientists Ponder Local Fallout

Strontium-90 In New York's Milk Supply

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS no indication that it tasted any different from normal milk, the milk in New York City more than two months ago showed a "steep increase" in radioactive content.

The Atomic Energy Commission noted the increase, according to its New York Operations Office Manager Merrill Eisenbud.

The presence of Strontium-90 in the milk

milksheep has been going on as one small part of far-flung scientific investigations on land, sea and in the air. The investigations are concerned among other things with the human hazard involved in this most hazardous of all substances released in the mushroom cloud arising from bomb explosions.

A PAINSTAKING summary of facts gathered to date and an estimate of how much more Strontium-90 will lie in New York milk within five to ten years simply from the Strontium-90 now present in the "stratospheric reservoir" and the soil, was given in a speech



before the Washington (D.C.) Academy of Science Nov. 15.

Striking a curious note in the rather dry language of the scientist, was the one reference in this speech for scientists to the name of the overall project for the study of Strontium-90—"Project Sunshine."

The speaker made it clear that his estimates of the future burden of Strontium-90 which would lie in the bone structure of the babies now absorbing it along with the calcium in their milk, were "conservative." By conservative he meant he was not looking on the sunny side of the facts gained so far by Project Sunshine, but on the safe side.

(Continued on Page 13)

of the New York milkshed is not new. It has been there for some time. It was explained in a technical paper which revealed this fact for the first time, as well as the "steep increase" of early September.

"As Strontium 90 is not a natural constituent of the earth's crust, it follows that the presence of this isotope in biological materials is due to fallout from the detonation of nuclear devices during the past few years," said Eisenbud.

Regular testing of milk in the New York

Montgomery's Marchers Paced the Big Victory

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ruling against segregated local transportation issued last Nov. 13 came on the 344th day of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. Led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the boycott movement had cost the local bus company more than \$750,000. The passive resistance movement against second class citizenship had raised the Negro community's estimate of its own strength and had signalled the Negroes irrevocable commitment against all forms of jimcrow.

News of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the case

brought by Montgomery Negroes was completed with that of a court injunction issued against the bus protest movement's car pool. The City of Montgomery had sued in Montgomery County Circuit Court for the injunction, and won it before Judge Eugene Carter, the man who last March had found the Rev. King guilty of conducting an illegal

legal boycott.

BUT on Wednesday the injunction, along with the segregation laws it sought to bolster, became a dead letter. For in a mass meeting on Wednesday night the MIA voted to end the boycott and suspend the operation of the voluntary pool which for almost a year

had transported the city's 50,000 Negroes.

The Rev. King advised those attending the MIA meeting to use the same forbearance in victory that they had practiced in the long struggle for their equal rights to a bus seat. He urged Negroes not to sit in the rear of the buses nor to refuse to sit beside white persons—"not as a right, but as a duty." He said that to permit the front of the bus to remain the province of whites would only result in strengthening the "false presumption of (white) superiority," and on the other hand a "false presumption of (Negro) inferiority" would result from Negroes remaining in the rear of buses.

The three city commissioners who rule Montgomery, Mayor W. A. (Tacky) Gayle, Clyde C. Sellers (police) and Frank W. Parks, were stunned by the decision, but regained equilibrium by Thursday when they issued a statement. Said Mayor Gayle:

"We recognize no immediate re-

(Continued on Page 13)

Mid-East Crossroad—After Cease Fire, What?

By JOSEPH CLARK

WHEN THE United Nations police force for the Middle East was being discussed the sceptics scoffed at the idea that Britain and France would bow to this raggle taggle armed force. And then the aggressor nations who had made a shambles of Port Said indicated that they expected to become the backbone of the UN police force.

Finally the British and French declared they had appointed themselves agents for clearing the Suez Canal, following which they expected the UN police force to hold the Canal for them.

These were indeed formidable threats to the UN Assembly, decision branding Britain, France and Israel as aggressors and ordering them out of Egypt at once. They were especially disquieting because the State Department under Herbert Hoover, Jr., was dragging its feet about enforcing the UN decision. The Washington correspondent of the Nation concluded that: "Instead of rescuing Britain and France from their folly, the United States was tending to become associated with it."

UNDER these circumstances it would seem that Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld has been accomplishing something of a miracle. At every step where the aggressors sought to twist the UN decisions into a cover for aggression Hammarskjöld appeared to block their

way. This occurred in respect to allowing the law-breakers to become the law enforcement officers. Then on his visit to Cairo the Secretary-General assured the Egyptians that UN would help Egypt clear the canal and that the UN police force would leave the Suez area as soon as the invaders had been evacuated.

Although Hammarskjöld is considered a most accomplished diplomat by all sides in UN, no one is under any illusions that his efforts in the UN cease fire are mainly a personal achievement. It so happens, however, that Hammarskjöld has incorporated in his person the strongly expressed wishes of the great majority of mankind for action against aggression and for peace.

Moreover, the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union were on the same side in the UN Assembly decision was basic to Hammarskjöld's success.

THE extent to which labor and liberal opposition to Eden's policies shook the British Isles is indicated not so much by the physical breakdown which the Prime Minister suffered. Though the press in



HAMMARSKJÖLD

our country has tended to whitewash the enormity of this crime against humanity the following excerpts from the leading editorial of the New Statesman and Nation of London (Nov. 3) shows the temper of people in Britain:

"Eleven years and six months after Sir Anthony Eden signed in San Francisco the solemn instrument which established the United Nations, a British government under his leadership has committed an act of aggression and has used its veto to prevent the Security Council from formally expressing the disgust and anxiety of the rest of the world. No more self-inter-

ested manipulation of the legal processes of the UN has ever been undertaken. The world will condemn Britain, and justly so, for a crime not merely against Egypt, but against the whole edifice of international law which has been so arduously reconstructed out of the ruins of Nazi aggression."

OUT of the depths of such sentiment, and in the coincidence of American and Soviet action in UN came the cease fire and support for Hammarskjöld's efforts.

However, Middle East peace must be more than a fragile cease fire.

The big question still unanswered is—how to reach a more lasting settlement in this troubled, oil-rich crossroads of the world.

A lasting peace involves settlement of one of the most difficult controversies of modern times—the Arab-Israel dispute.

It involves guarantees of Egyptian sovereignty and ending the threats of the Western powers to grab the Suez Canal.

Free navigation in the canal for the ships of all nations without discrimination, is another vital aspect of a Middle East settlement.

Furthermore, there is the terrible poverty in this region that furnishes so much wealth to the oil companies of Wall Street, London's City and the Paris Bourse.

There are the hundreds of thou-

sands of Arab refugees who must be resettled.

No small aspect of the Middle East crisis is the conflict of the British and French commercial-financed interests as against American. U. S. financial penetration of Western Europe converted many of those countries to oil instead of coal as a fuel. U. S. firms then proceeded to oust the British and French from control of a good part of the Arabian oil fields.

A cease fire cannot settle these questions. Nor is the machinery of UN as such sufficient to cope with them. As a matter of fact, when UN was founded, the whole idea of having five permanent Security Council members involved permanent consultation among the big powers.

ONLY the authority of big powers in agreement can bring the Arab states and Israel together around the same table. Only top level negotiations can begin to tackle all the problems listed above. And this of course doesn't in any way contradict the efforts of UN for Middle East peace. On the contrary, the Swiss proposal for a summit meeting of the U. S., USSR, Britain, France and India was well received in UN secretariate circles.

The more lasting Middle East peace which UN seeks can come only if there is more than American-Soviet parallel action, as there was in the special general assembly session. It can come through a new Geneva, or some other form of American-Soviet negotiation.

The Middle East is only one urgent problem facing UN which gives such point to the proposal for a new summit conference. The present regular General Assembly will in time reach the agenda item dealing with reduction and limitation of arms and banning atomic and hydrogen bombs.

UN PROGRESS on the disarmament question clearly requires further negotiations among the major powers. The Soviet proposals made last week for a summit parley on disarmament further narrowed the gulf between East and West. Thus, the Eisenhower aerial inspection plan has been considered an unbridgeable difference between us and the Soviets. But in its statement the Soviet government accepted the idea of aerial surveys on an area extending about 500 miles each side of the division between NATO and the Warsaw pact forces. While it has been argued that 500 miles is not enough this Soviet concession obviously opens the way to further negotiations.

Perhaps the most effective speech made by President Eisenhower during the election campaign was the TV and radio address of Nov. 1, labeled "non-political" and dealing with recent events in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Although President Eisenhower didn't intend it that way, the Nov. 1 speech is a powerful argument for a new summit conference. In that speech Eisenhower pledged no military involvement by the U. S. in either the Middle East or in Eastern Europe. He opposed British-French-Israel aggression and pledged support through UN for all efforts to bring about evacuation of the invaders of Egypt. Furthermore, the President said this government was not seeking to impose non-socialist regimes on the East European countries.

In view of the crises in both areas dealt with by the President and the pledges he made to the electorate, these can be redeemed through direct, face-to-face American-Soviet negotiations. And not only the two—but the four and also India as Switzerland and the Soviet Union have proposed.

There is a remarkable similarity between the reluctance of the Eisenhower Administration to agree to such a summit conference and its attitude some months before Geneva last year. As in 1955 it is the force of public opinion, here as well as abroad which can be

assignment U.S.A.

Sandburg Comes Home to Chicago

POETRY IN AMERICA is a tattered orphan of the arts, and it came as a surprise to learn that some 250 Chicago businessmen attended a benefit banquet to help Poetry Magazine stay alive. An auction of manuscripts brought some \$50,000 which, I assume, will go to the periodical which has struggled along from issue to issue for 45 years. I do not know what this augurs.

Carl Sandburg, white-thatched now, a sage of 78 stormy and contemplative years, returned to the city he described as "hog butcher to the world... freight handler to the nation" and helped. The organ-roll of his voice intoned some of his works, and among the items the auctioneer sold was the original manuscript of Sandburg's famous poem "Chicago" which won him a \$200 prize when it appeared in Poetry 42 years ago.

I really do not know what the attendance of the businessmen at the banquet for the Muse signifies. It may do the inter-ocean businessmen an injustice but the scene brought to mind the Glasgow merchant princes wining and dining Bobby Burns who came out of the rocky highlands singing gloriously. They recognized his genius, made the peasant poet a lion for a season or so, then allowed him to die as poets are supposed to die, pennilessly in a garret. It is a tradition which is nurtured by fact, for no few of them, like Heinrich Heine, passed on to their fathers in the gloom of the eaves, Heine consoling a friend with advice, not to worry about the state of his soul, for God would forgive him his sins: that was God's business.

GOD MAY FORGIVE poets, and if He does, it is an example His children on earth could well emulate. This art, here and now, has fallen among the Pharisees who, in the main, regard the poet as a hobnobber.

sibly more literate than most, but a daft creature, who, after you have read Longfellow's Hiawatha in your juvenile years at school can well stay out of your way. So there is a mighty small audience, when, as Walt Whitman said, great audiences make great poets.

THIS IS NOT the moment to declare myself on the matter of American poetry which, for a variety of reasons, and with honorable exceptions, finds itself in a low ebb of depression.

It is not so in other lands; I have mentioned the love the Chilean miners hold for Pablo Neruda whom they elected a senator. Their working class paper El Siglo carries a two-page spread of poetry every Sunday, I have noticed. Asia's Mao Tse-tung writes poetry, like others there whose practical genius is unquestioned.

So the Muse is not ignored elsewhere as she is in our homeland; and possibly, part of the reason lies in the direction much of our poetry has taken. Unlike say, Langston Hughes, a great deal that I encounter cold-shoulders the massive audience of plain Americans, allowing them to get nothing much more than a kind of Christmas card verse.

I HAD WISHED, in reading

this notice of the Chicago banquet, to say a word or two about Carl Sandburg who was evidently the star of the Poetry evening, and rightly so. Through most of my reading years he has been, for me, poetry's brightest star.

His midwestern eyes saw clearly the nation of workingmen amid the smokestacks, who turn the mighty wheels. "The strong men keep coming on," he wrote long ago; and his faith in the ordinary man has made his volume "The People, Yes" one of our contemporary classics.

I CAN NOT FORGET the evening he came to a New Masses dinner during the war and recited several of his latest poems, including "The Man With the Broken Fingers," an elegy for the simple son of Norway who defied the Nazi invaders' might and died unconquered. There was a tonal beauty in his voice that lingers in my mind.

I remember, too, when he came to the New Masses office after we had our review of his four-volume "War Years"—part of his enormous labor of love to bring Abe Lincoln to life.

A Negro editor welcomed him, and I remember Sandburg murmuring, "Lots of people talk about it, but you folk do something about it." Over a long lunch of beer and cheese he



talked of Lincoln and of our review, which, I remember, lauded the work but observed that Sandburg had been less fair to the Radical Republicans, Thaddeus Stevens and his associates than he was to Lincoln.

Sandburg did not agree and said, gently, "But you are trying to push old Abe too far and too fast." He spoke as though we were all contemporaries of Gettysburg and Appomattox, and the clock had stood still at 1865. Knowing his indefatigable works on old Abe, I could well imagine that he had become one with Lincoln's time, and lived as certainly in that day as in his own. Perhaps more so.

Yet, saying that, I know it is not true. For who, more than he, has walked the back-of-the-stockyard streets and understood the Americans who peopled these endless barracks?

THIS AGE HAS been kinder to Sandburg than it was for most poets, and part of the reason, perhaps, can be traced to his gifted kinship with the class that is coming up the stairs of history in its clodhoppers as the velvet slippers of royalty go down.

Somewhere in his works Sandburg writes:

The czar has eight million men with guns and bayonets. Nothing can happen to the czar. The czar is the voice of God and shall live forever.

Yet the czar and his bodyguard of eight million vanished... two kaisers backed by ten million bayonets had their crowns in a gutter, their palaces mobbed.

In fire, chaos, shadows, In hurricanes beyond retelling of possibilities, In the shove and whirl of unforeseen combustions

The people, yes, the people Move eternally in the elements of surprise...

Always the man from Chicago has kept faith with his people averring that The strong men keep coming on. They go down shot, hanged, sick, broken, They live on fighting, singing, lucky as plungers. The strong mothers pulling them on...

I have long wanted to say a word about Sandburg and perhaps this day is appropriate when some that I know wander toward aimless horizons, forgetting the strong men who keep coming on...

Gains Against Jimcrow Won In Illinois

CHICAGO. — In the past two years, Illinois citizens in many downstate communities have pioneered in the field of civil rights, a new survey by the Fund for the Republic showed this week.

Decatur was outstanding among towns where progress has been made in the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on desegregation of schools.

The report showed that in Decatur, Negroes won equal credit terms as whites in housing loans, the local YMCA ended discrimination, the Negro people won job opportunities at the telephone company and in several large plants, discrimination was ended at the Decatur college student hangout, two Negro ministers were elected to a 12-man chaplains group fighting delinquency.

THE report by David Loth showed Illinois as playing a leading role among the 36 northern and border states surveyed. Loth said, however, that the report was a compilation of specific instances of desegregation "with no attempt to evaluate how they are working."

Some of the noteworthy items on Illinois included:

The election of a Negro captain by the University of Illinois football squad in December 1954; the ending of segregation in all Peoria housing projects in November 1954; the adoption of an ordinance forbidding discrimination in Chicago hospitals in March 1956; the opening of the Centralia swimming pool to Negroes in July 1954; the improvement of the status of Negro teachers in Danville, Galesburg, North Chicago and Waukegan.

The report also dealt with the



DESPITE DENIALS by the district steel union leadership here, a movement protesting the dues increase is gaining momentum in the locals here. This ferment may be climaxed in the election of top officers which takes place in February.

INCIDENTALLY, Steel Union president David J. MacDonald is to be the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner here at the Conrad Hilton Hotel on Dec. 4. This is part of a promotion for State of Israel bonds.

Another testimonial banquet, this one honoring secretary-treasurer Patrick E. Gorman of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, will be held Nov. 29 at the Sherman Hotel. This one is sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee.

THE UAW vice-president, Pat Greathouse, was the main invited speaker at the recent convention of the National Farm Organization, held in St. Joseph, Mo. Greathouse appealed for farmer-labor unity on a legislative program for 1957.

IN ROCK ISLAND, laid-off workers are finally getting surplus food from the state. But they would rather have their jobs back in the farm equipment plants than the \$2.90 worth of beans, cheese, cornmeal, dried milk, flour and rice which is being distributed once a month.

"BOSSES GETTING TOUGH," is the word from a griever at the U. S. Steel South Works, George Brickhill, who writes in the Local 65 paper.

Ever since the end of the steel strike on Aug. 3, your union representatives have encountered a much tougher attitude on the part of the management—the complaints from our membership have increased considerably about the rough treatment they are getting from their 'bosses'—they are giving many of our people the 'works'—this we don't like and will resist it—if it's a barrelful of grievances they want—then we will oblige them—all of you must help.

TWO LABOR LEADERS who lived in the Third Congressional District, Thomas J. Murray of the Electrical Workers and Daniel J. McNamara of the Street Car Men, both have been active in politics. Both have sons who ran for office on Nov. 6. When the returns were in, Rep. James Murray was defeated for reelection to Congress by a narrow margin. And Dan McNamara, Jr., was elected as a municipal judge.

desegregation of the public schools, Brookport, Cairo and Pulaski County. Here a fight had been led by the local chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for several years prior to the Supreme Court ruling on May 17, 1954.

UAW Local Renews Call For Farmer Labor Party

(Continued from Page 16) that would make politics meaningful. This policy has been sidetracked. It must be brought back to life.

Why didn't the Democratic Party win in 1956? The farmers should have supported them 100 percent. If there was one section of the people that received an awful rooking, it was the farmers. Ezra Taft Benson's policy had practically wrecked the small farmers. Our industry knows this only too well. Lay-offs in Farmall, Moline, Memphis, in Massey Harris, Case and Allis Chalmers are proof enough. The farmers weighed the matter closely and found that they had no faith in the foreign policy position of the Democratic Party. So they decided to protest by giving Ike a vote and turning around and electing a Democratic Congressman here and there or, as in Kansas and Iowa, a Democratic Governor. If there was another choice, like a farmer labor party, they would have really shown their resentment.

What about the workers? The same thing happened. No faith in the Democratic foreign policy program, a fear of involvement in war, so many switched for Ike but voted Democratic for Senate and House seats. Not in as great a degree as the newspapers spoke, but a significant section voted this way. The mood seemed to be, we'll have one gang watch the other gang.

The Negro workers in the North stayed in the main with the Democratic Party, but great sections voted Republican as a protest against second class citizenship. In the South in the areas where the Negro had the franchise the vote for Eisenhower

was a booming protest. Just one look at Alabama returns will convince one in doubt.

Yes, there were big issues involved in '56, — the Hydrogen Bomb, War or Peace, Health Legislation, Schools, Housing, Tight Money, Automation, Conservation, Civil Rights, Atomic Energy for peace time uses. But the people have lost their confidence that either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party would deal with these matters seriously. The lessons of the 83d and 84th Congress brought this home clearly. One was controlled by the Republicans, the other by the Democrats. Very little constructive legislation came about. So they voted for Ike to keep us out of war, and for representatives to Congress that they hoped would best represent the interests of all of the people. Now where do we go from here?

We believe that now is the time to revive the UAW's position on realignment of political forces. — A NEW POLITICAL PARTY!! The farmers are in need of a new party to go along with their newly organized farm organization. The workers know that everything they have won has been by their own strength, by a fight which included many days on the picket line. The workers would welcome a broad farmer labor party.

The leadership of the AFL-CIO should convene a conference of all the Unions, Farm Organizations, and liberal organizations to evaluate the political situation today towards the end of establishing a Farmer Labor Party prepared to enter the Congressional elections in 1958. Now is the time!

Prosecutors Seek to Prop Up Case Against Lightfoot

CHICAGO. — Following the Supreme Court argument on the Lightfoot case, the U. S. Solicitor General took the unusual step of submitting the secret reports of one of the key FBI informers to the Supreme Court justices, according to recent information received by the Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act.

Hoping to forestall a possible reversal based on a judicial error in the Chicago District Court trial (for which the Justice Department was itself largely to blame), it turned over the FBI reports of John Brzek, one of the government's more sensational witnesses.

At the time of Brzek's testimony about what he called "the bloodshed end," the defense attorneys asked the court to examine the reports which Brzek admitted sending to the FBI, so that they could be compared with his testimony at the trial. Under the pressure of Justice Department representatives, who claimed this was impossible because "the reports are in Milwaukee," Judge Sullivan overruled the defense motion.

AT THE Supreme Court, however, several of the justices seemed dissatisfied with the high-handed attitude of the Justice Department.

Pontiac Fisher UAW Vote Strike on Speedup

PONTIAC. — Ninety-eight percent of the 4,300 workers at GM's Fisher Body plant here have voted in favor of a strike against speedup. They make bodies for Pontiac cars, parts for Buick and Oldsmobile. Okay for the strike will be sought from the UAW International reports Harold Grant, president of UAW Local 596.

ment and the lower court ruling. With the whole structure of the FBI informer system badly shaken by the Nelson decision, the Justice Department attempted this strategic retreat, producing the reports which it had claimed were unobtainable.

As interest heightens in anticipation of the Supreme Court decision on the Lightfoot case, additional groups and organizations were rallying in support of the Civil Liberties Bazaar, sponsored by the Chicago Joint Defense Committee. Bazaar proceeds will be used to pay off some of the still unpaid legal expenses of the Lightfoot

appeal and to help ensure the future functioning of the committee.

The bazaar will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 1 and 2, at Milda Hall, 3142 S. Halsted St. Many national groups are contributing their skills in preparing "gourmet" dishes for the bazaar's "Restaurant of All Nations," and making all kinds of needlework and other handwork items. Neighborhood committees, also, are canvassing for contributions and organizing teams of handicraft workers to make baby clothing, knit goods and other attractive items.

High School Students Vow Fight on Bias

(Continued from Page 16)

end the discriminatory housing of students.

The initiative by high school students here in promoting the "brotherhood pledge" movement is seen as a possible major means for improving Chicago's often tumultuous race relations.

Olsen said that the panel groups of students who attended the November 12 conferences here were still working on specific suggestions for improving intergroup relations. The attempt will be made to get many of these proposals carried out in the schools here.

Plan Xmas Party for Amnesty

CHICAGO. — For Chicagoans, the approach of the Xmas season once again carries with it a reminder of the fight to amnesty the Smith Act prisoners and to aid their families.

The reminder came this week from Ralph and Josie Green, two of the children of Mrs. Lillian Green and her husband, Gil Green, the Illinois Communist leader who is serving a long prison sentence in Leavenworth (Kan.) penitentiary.

The Green children returned last week from visiting their father. Although they found him healthy, full of good spirit, with humorous anecdotes to tell, the approach of the holiday season underscored the injustice which has separated this and many other families.

more than ever families need to be together," said 15-year-old Josie Green this week.

The Green family appealed to Chicagoans to attend the annual Xmas party to aid families victimized under the Smith Act. It will be held this year in Sunday afternoon, December 16, 2 p.m. in the Music Room of the Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan. Claude Lightfoot will speak.

"Until the prison doors are open for those imprisoned for their political beliefs," said Mrs. Green, "the fight for amnesty and the reuniting of the unjustly jailed people with their families is more and more urgent. There is no better expression of the holiday spirit than this: the time of year when the amnesty appeal."

'Make Ike Behave Like Liberal,' Says Lerner

(This is from a column in The Booster by publisher Leo Lerner, who is an influential liberal in Chicago.)

... For the first time in a hundred years, an elected president lost both houses of Congress.

Considering the majority by which Ike carried, this was even more peculiar. It amounted to a stinging rebuke of his party. You can't win the presidency by 9 million votes and fail to carry the Congress without realizing that your party has not earned the public confidence that you enjoy personally.

This was one of the few presidential elections that brought with it no "mandate" for the win-

ning party, because there was no winning party.

Ike has made some promises to behave like a liberal. His problem will be that the Northern Republicans and the Southern Democrats, at least on civil rights, are anti-liberal. If he can use his enormous personal prestige, he may be able to put through the civil rights bill and implement the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision, but he will have to work at it. He will have the support of the Northern and Western Democrats.

On liberal, social and economic legislation, the President will have the support of all the Democrats and a handful of Republicans, if he means to pass any, like a decent school bill or an adequate public health and hospital-building program.

The President has two great weaknesses: (1) he is not sound on "pocketbook" legislation, and is willing to hand over rights to raise prices to utilities and rights to establish private enterprise where public ownership would best serve the public, and (2) he is scornful of his opposition and rather unsporting about it.

He made a most ungracious acceptance speech and refused to mention Adlai Stevenson by name. Since Adlai Stevenson remains one of the best men in the world in the Twentieth Century, he could do worse than to include Adlai in his cabinet or take a few of the really good Democrats like Chester Bowles and Leon Keyserling into his administration.

In the meantime, there is one thing about all this I am absolutely sure of. Like him or love him, by the heavens above him, we will all fervently pray, now more than ever, that Eisenhower will live for four more years.

CORRECTION

THE FOREGOING IMAGE IS
UNSATISFACTORY. THE NEXT
IMAGE FOLLOWING IS A RE-
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ITEM.

Un-Americans to Witchhunt McCarran Act Foes

CHICAGO. — A number of Chicagoans directly and indirectly associated with the work of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born have been subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities for a hearing scheduled here on Dec. 3-4.

The nature of the hearings was revealed in the subpoena served on Miss Ruth Heit, Executive Secretary of the Midwest Committee, which commands her to bring to the hearing all correspondence and documents "designed to revise, repeal, and influence the revision or repeal of the (a) Smith Act; (b) Internal Security Act; and (c) Immigration and Nationality Act." Congressman Francis E. Walter, the chairman of the House Committee, who will preside at the hearing, is the co-author of the Immigration and Nationality Act, better known as the McCarran-Walter Law.

The hearing was sharply criticized in a statement by Rev. Wm. T. Baird, chairman of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which declared: "It seems evident that the projected hearing goes far beyond the limits authorized by Congress and violates the First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution which guarantees 'freedom of speech, press . . . and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.'"

THE STATEMENT continued: "If the Committee is permitted to attack the right to criticize legislation and to work for its modification or repeal, it will set a precedent which jeopardizes the right of any citizen or organization to work for legislative changes. The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has worked for a long time in the defense of the Constitu-

tional rights of foreign born Americans. It appears that the hearing is designed to block this activity. This work always been conducted openly, through the legitimate processes of the U. S. courts, and in the arena of public opinion, and will so continue."

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born urged all interested persons to attend

the hearings which are scheduled for 10 a.m. on December 3 and 4, in room 209 Federal Building (Clark and Adams) Chicago. It also suggested that democracy-minded people send protests to Congressman Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C., and to their own congressmen.

UAW Seeks Jobs for Mounting Unemployed — GM Won't Help

DETROIT.—The UAW is seeking from Ford and General Motors, preferential hiring of workers laid off in shops where no chance exists of them getting their jobs back.

Chrysler Local No. 7, a case in point is faced with over 6,000 workers not getting back to work on the 1957 model and latest reports are that this is practically

certain. Chrysler Automotive Body Local 212 knows now that 6,000 workers on their rolls will not go back to work and the union is advising them to look for work elsewhere.

Along with this is the 7,000 laid off late last summer at Packard when the plants were taken over in merger moves.



—AND MAY YOU HAVE A HAPPY THANKSGIVING!

Students in High Schools Pledge to Fight Bigotry

CHICAGO.—In contrast to recent outbreaks among Chicago's youth come reports of a growing movement centered around the theme of "brotherhood."

Eight organizations have joined here in sponsoring the "brotherhood pledge" movement which is gaining wide acceptance in high schools here.

In the coming weeks, Negro and white student delegations will be engaged in an "exchange" program.

Negro students from DuSable High will spend a day at Roosevelt and at Senn Highs, and white students will be visiting DuSable, taking part in a brotherhood assembly and other ac-

tivities.

SOME 430 students from 51 Chicago-area high schools, who recently met in an intergroup relations conference at Thorne Hall, will be the planners of Brotherhood Week activities in February at their own schools.

"This is a heartening development which is effectively counteracting some of the contrary influences among the youth," declared Edward G. Olsen, associate director of the National Conference for Christians and Jews.

This organization is one of the chief sponsors of the new student brotherhood movement, along with the American Friends

Service Committee, the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, the Chicago Urban League, the Federation of Agencies for Intergroup Relations, the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

OLSEN told the worker that it is the students themselves who are leading and directing the activity. The November 12 annual conference here, the fourth of its kind, was planned by the students around the theme, "Youth Unites to Build for Brotherhood."

The entire day was spent on the question of what can be done to improve group relations in the schools and communities. The students concluded by taking the ten-point brotherhood pledge.

The new movement is in sharp distinction to the repeated racist outbreaks and examples of discriminatory behavior at high schools and colleges in this area.

THE so-called "football riots" at several schools were racist in origin. When violence was used in the South this fall to prevent the desegregation of the schools, this had its repercussions here at Harper High, where the handful of Negro students were repeatedly attacked.

At the colleges, there has been a number of negative developments as well. Most publicized was the "de-pledging" of a Chinese student by a Northwestern University fraternity. At both the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago, there has been a prolonged fight made to

(Continued on Page 15)

What's Ahead on Political Front?

CHICAGO.—What is the political outlook for the coming year among labor and its allies?

Far from being demoralized by the results of the recent election, numerous groupings which make up the developing people's coalition are calling for (a) more political action, (b) a political realignment which would give

the people a clearer perspective on the main issues, (c) an immediate struggle on the legislative front.

This week, the Illinois Edition of The Worker is beginning to publish some of these views as expressed by organizations, individuals and publications in this area.

Call for Stronger Labor Efforts for '58 Struggle

(This is from an editorial by editor Idwin E. Klass in the Federation News, published by the Chicago Federation of Labor.)

There was a vigorous surge of activity by labor in this election, with union representatives ringing doorbells neglected by precinct captains of the regular party organizations. The results in several Chicago area congressional districts show just what this kind of work means. For the first time, units of the AFL and CIO political arms worked together—and learned from each other. Also—there's a complete file of mistakes made and lessons learned—so we'll be even more effective next time.

The most important fact of labor's political life: we've got to keep Labor's League for political Education alive and kicking. Look what we were able to do in face of Presidential landslide: Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon and Warren Magnuson of Washington, re-elected despite their designation for political extinction by candidates

selected by the President himself. And take a look at the race for governor in Kansas—where a Democrat pledged to oppose "right-to-work" legislation, won over a Republican who favored union-busting laws. Look at Pennsylvania, Idaho and Colorado where fighting liberals ousted "old guard" candidates.

So while we have some disappointments in Illinois, the work we did here helped many of our friends in Congress win reelection. Most important, we did a far more effective job of presenting the issues in the campaign where we were organized properly than was done by either party organization.

Let's start working for the next round—now. There's an election of Congress the first Tuesday in November, 1958. We select a new President in 1960. Meanwhile, let's all like Ike—for he's the President of us all. And regardless of whether you go to cathedral, church, mosque or synagogue, he merits the prayers of us all. So does our country.

Democrats' Future Seen In Break With Dixicrats

(This is from a column in the Chicago Defender by Robert G. Spivak.)

There are not two men in public life less alike than smiling Jim Finnegan, the Pennsylvania "pro," and Sen. Herbert Lehman, the idealistic, retiring elder statesman of New York politics.

But these two Democrats agree on one thing about the late political campaign: their party can no longer afford the luxury of appeasing the right-wing Dixie Democrats led by Lyndon Johnson of Texas and financed by powerful electric utility companies and the big oil interests.

Lehman says the future of the party belongs to those who follow a "liberal" course in national affairs. Finnegan agrees. Where Democratic congressional candidates followed such a course, they almost inevitably won, notwithstanding the Eisenhower tidal wave.

Where they compromised, they lost.

During the whole period that Adlai Stevenson tried to make peace with the Dixie Democrats in order to keep delegates in line in Chicago, Finnegan counseled another course.

"To Hell with them," he said.

The northern liberal Democrats, he said, were more crucial.

Even with the weak civil rights plank to appease the southern politicians, the voters in Virginia, Texas, Tennessee and Florida did not remain solid for the Democrats.

But what was worse, the Negro voters in the big cities shifted away from the Democrats for the first time in 25 years.

The Dixie voters who liked Ike apparently did not take too seriously his lukewarm pledges to end segregation, while Negro voters in New York took them literally, or even if they did not, they were so angry at the shabby treatment they received from certain Democrats, they struck back the only way they could—at the polls.

Yet Negro and white voters in the north apparently were able to tell the difference between GOP promises and Democratic action as carried out by the liberals. They chose Joe Clark in Pennsylvania, Wayne Morse in Oregon; John Carroll in Colorado, Frank Church in Idaho, and Warren Magnuson in Washington—all liberals.

Since it is results, not words that count, Lehman and Finnegan would seem to be right about their party's future.

UAW Local Renews Call For Farmer Labor Party

(The following is from a statement headed "For a Farmer Labor Party" which appeared in The Union Voice, issued by United Auto Workers Local 6 at the International Harvester plant in Melrose Park.)

... The Union's past policy has been for independent political action in which the most forward looking men and women work together for a realignment in politics in the United States (Continued on Page 15)

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Many Lend a Hand, But Some Still Lag

WE ARE GRATIFIED by the fact that many of our readers pitched in last week to lift The Worker's \$50,000 fund appeal at least part way out of the doldrums. We received over \$3600 for the week, to put us close to the \$20,000 mark.

But the lag in the previous weeks was so serious that our backs are still to the wall. We need at least \$5,000 a week both to meet our immediate obligations and to make it by the end of the year.

We want to address a special plea here to our readers in Illinois, Ohio, Eastern Pennsylvania, New England, Minnesota, who have been lagging so far. We need the full backing of all of you to assure the existence of our paper.

Jersey readers continued to set the pace last week, as they came through with close to \$400. They have now turned in some \$1700, or 70 percent of their target of \$2500. They have outstripped Michigan supporters, who took an early lead but have fallen back in the past couple of weeks.

NEW JERSEY COMMUNIST supporters of The Worker vowed a couple of weeks ago that they would aid the state to complete its goal in short order, and they have been working hard at it. One group in Trenton, had completed its goal of \$125. Concerned over the danger to the paper's existence, and the great need for it in these heated times, it borrowed another \$50 to send.

New York distributive and garment workers likewise did much to jack up last week's receipts. The Communist Party committee among distributive workers sent in \$250 and pledged another \$250 in short order.

"We are encouraged by the joint appeal of Foster, Dennis, Davis and Gates calling for full support to the Daily Worker and Worker fund drive", the distributive workers' group said.

"The appeal (which was reported in last week's Worker) calls for financial help from all in Left ranks 'regardless of differences' in the current discussion. . . . In the spirit of the appeal we feel there must be a free atmosphere of debate in this pre-convention period. . . . Let there be encouragement for all ideas and proposals. . . ."

These are times of great and historic discussions in the ranks of the world Marxist movement, as well as in the American Left. It is certainly no time to risk loss of the Marxist press in our country. Yet we face this peril if we do not rapidly complete our \$50,000 fund appeal, and begin to build circulation once again.

Following is a list of the donations received on Nov. 6 (inadvertently omitted from last week's accounting) and for Nov. 13 through Nov. 19:

NOVEMBER 6
New Jersey, C.N., \$1; N. Y., S.S., \$3; New York, D.G., \$25; Brooklyn, Sam, \$3; Apoka, Fla., \$7; New York Garment Workers, \$32; New Jersey Freedom of the Press Committee, \$278.25; Barre, Vt., T.C., \$6.50; Hartford, Conn., \$1.50; New York P.R.N., \$2; John Gates, \$1; New York, Anonymous, \$1; New York, Saul G., \$10; Alpine, N. Y., \$7.

NOVEMBER 13
New Orleans, La., \$1; R.H., garment worker, \$5; Vector Labs, \$10; Upper East Side, \$5; Queens professionals, \$100; Manhattan reader, \$8; Brooklyn friends via Robert Dunn, \$50.

NOVEMBER 14
N. Y., Sadie, \$1; Lower East Side, \$20; Westchester, \$10; New York friend, \$3; Garment, \$7; E. Harlem, J., \$90; Brooklyn, R.T., \$1; New York, \$2; Midtown, R.B.A., \$2; Williamsburg, B., \$50; P.R.N., \$2; Brooklyn, DeJay, \$5; Chicago, E.B., \$10; Manhattan, Jefferson School, \$5; Detroit, \$35; Rochester, N.H., \$2.50; New York, A.S., \$5; Malden, Mass., \$6; Brooklyn, D.O., \$10; Pittsburgh, \$50; Manhattan, J.O., \$10; New York, Helen A., \$25; Distributive, New York, \$10; Bronx, lithographer, \$15; N. E. Bronx Defense Club,

Received last week -- \$ 3,659.00
Total to date ----- \$19,591.85
Still to go ----- \$30,408.15
Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

\$13; N. W. Bronx, reader, \$7; Manhattan friends, \$33.

NOVEMBER 15
Brooklyn, New York friend, \$10; Tompkins Square, reader, \$15; New York, I.C.R., \$1; Cambellsport, Wisc., \$5; Ann Arbor, Mich., G.L., \$10; New York, J.W., \$10; New York, A.Z., \$5; Roxbury, Mass., \$30; Ashville, N. C., \$13.70; Detroit, Mich., \$20; Piver Bronx women, \$6.50; IKnags Highway, readers, \$17.50; New York teacher, \$20; Bronx friends in memory of Ella, \$16; Dotty in Bronx, in memory of Ella, \$20; Dayton, Ohio, reader, \$1; New Jersey friends, \$20; Delancey St. friends, \$16.12; Delancey St., reader, \$10; Manhattan friend, R.B., \$5; East Queens, \$10; From National Committee members, \$13.

NOVEMBER 16
New York Amalgamated group, \$20; N. Y.

(Continued on page 5)

Scientists Ponder Local Fallout Strontium-90 In New York's Milk Supply

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS no indication that it tasted any different from normal milk, the milk in New York City more than two months ago showed a "steep increase" in radioactive content.

The Atomic Energy Commission noted the increase, according to its New York Operations Office Manager Merrill Eisenbud.

The presence of Strontium-90 in the milk

milksheep has been going on as one small part of far-flung scientific investigations on land, sea and in the air. The investigations are concerned among other things with the human hazard involved in this most hazardous of all substances released in the mushroom cloud arising from bomb explosions.

A PAINSTAKING summary of facts gathered to date and an estimate of how much more Strontium-90 will lie in New York milk within five to ten years simply from the Strontium-90 now present in the "stratospheric reservoir" and the soil, was given in a speech



before the Washington (D.C.) Academy of Science Nov. 15.

Striking a curious note in the rather dry language of the scientist, was the one reference in this speech for scientists to the name of the overall project for the study of Strontium-90—"Project Sunshine."

The speaker made it clear that his estimates of the future burden of Strontium-90 which would lie in the bone structure of the babies now absorbing it along with the calcium in their milk, were "conservative." By conservative he meant he was not looking on the sunny side of the facts gained so far by Project Sunshine, but on the safe side.

(Continued on Page 13)

of the New York milksheep is not new. It has been there for some time. It was explained in a technical paper which revealed this fact for the first time, as well as the "steep increase" of early September.

"As Strontium-90 is not a natural constituent of the earth's crust, it follows that the presence of this isotope in biological materials is due to fallout from the detonation of nuclear devices during the past few years," said Eisenbud.

Regular testing of milk in the New York

Montgomery's Marchers Paced the Big Victory

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ruling against segregated local transportation issued last Nov. 13 came on the 344th day of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. Led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the boycott movement had cost the local bus company more than \$750,000. The passive resistance movement against second class citizenship had raised the Negro community's estimate of its own strength and had signalled the Negroes' irrevocable commitment against all forms of Jim Crow.

News of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the case

brought by Montgomery Negroes was completed with that of a court injunction issued against the bus protest movement's car pool. The City of Montgomery had sued in Montgomery County Circuit Court for the injunction, and won it before Judge Eugene Carter, the man who last March had found the Rev. King guilty of conducting an il-

legal boycott.

BUT on Wednesday the injunction, along with the segregation laws it sought to bolster, became a dead letter. For in a mass meeting on Wednesday night the MIA voted to end the boycott and suspend the operation of the voluntary pool which for almost a year

had transported the city's 50,000 Negroes.

The Rev. King advised those attending the MIA meeting to use the same forbearance in victory that they had practiced in the long struggle for their equal rights to a bus seat. He urged Negroes not to sit in the rear of the buses nor to refuse to sit beside white persons—"not as a right, but as a duty." He said that to permit the front of the bus to remain the province of whites would only result in strengthening the "false presump-

tion of (white) superiority," and, on the other hand a "false presumption of (Negro) inferiority" would result from Negroes remaining in the rear of buses.

The three city commissioners who rule Montgomery, Mayor W. A. (Tacky) Gayle, Clyde C. Sellers (police) and Frank W. Parks, were stunned by the decision, but regained equilibrium by Thursday when they issued a statement. Said Mayor Gayle:

"We recognize no immediate re-

(Continued on Page 13)

Mid-East Crossroad—After Cease Fire, What?

By JOSEPH CLARK

WHEN THE United Nations police force for the Middle East was being discussed the sceptics scoffed at the idea that Britain and France would bow to this raggle taggle armed force. And then the aggressor nations who had made a shambles of Port Said indicated that they expected to become the backbone of the UN police force.

Finally the British and French declared they had appointed themselves agents for clearing the Suez Canal, following which they expected the UN police force to hold the Canal for them.

These were indeed formidable threats to the UN Assembly decision branding Britain, France and Israel as aggressors and ordering them out of Egypt at once. They were especially disquieting because the State Department under Herbert Hoover, Jr., was dragging its feet about enforcing the UN decision. The Washington correspondent of the Nation concluded that: "Instead of rescuing Britain and France from their folly, the United States was tending to become associated with it."

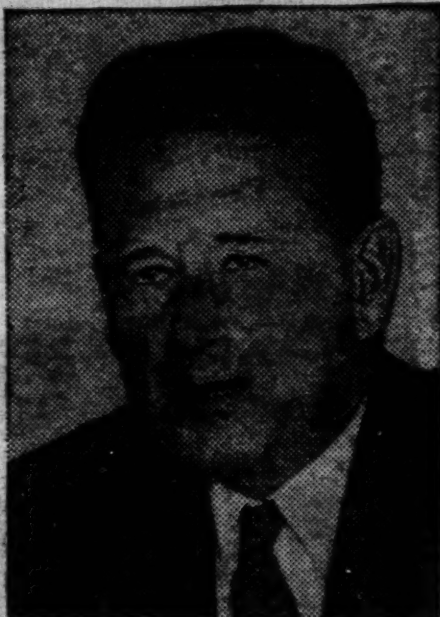
UNDER these circumstances it would seem that Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld has been accomplishing something of a miracle. At every step where the aggressors sought to twist the UN decisions into a cover for aggression Hammarskjöld appeared to block their

way. This occurred in respect to allowing the law-breakers to become the law enforcement officers. Then on his visit to Cairo the Secretary-General assured the Egyptians that UN would help Egypt clear the canal and that the UN police force would leave the Suez area as soon as the invaders had been evacuated.

Although Hammarskjöld is considered a most accomplished diplomat by all sides in UN, no one is under any illusions that his efforts in the UN cease fire are mainly a personal achievement. It so happens, however, that Hammarskjöld has incorporated in his person the strongly expressed wishes of the great majority of mankind for action against aggression and for peace.

Moreover, the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union were on the same side in the UN Assembly decision was basic to Hammarskjöld's success.

THE extent to which labor and liberal opposition to Eden's policies shook the British Isles is indicated not so much by the physical breakdown which the Prime Minister suffered. Though the press in



HAMMARSKJÖLD

our country has tended to whitewash the enormity of this crime against humanity the following excerpts from the leading editorial of the New Statesman and Nation of London (Nov. 3) shows the temper of people in Britain:

"Eleven years and six months after Sir Anthony Eden signed in San Francisco the solemn instrument which established the United Nations, a British government under his leadership has committed an act of aggression and has used its veto to prevent the Security Council from formally expressing the disgust and anxiety of the rest of the world. No more self-inter-

ested manipulation of the legal processes of the UN has ever been undertaken. The world will condemn Britain, and justly so, for a crime not merely against Egypt, but against the whole edifice of international law which has been so arduously reconstructed out of the ruins of Nazi aggression."

OUT of the depths of such sentiment, and in the coincidence of American and Soviet action in UN came the cease fire and support for Hammarskjöld's efforts.

However, Middle East peace must be more than a fragile cease fire.

The big question still unanswered is—how to reach a more lasting settlement in this troubled, oil-rich crossroads of the world.

A lasting peace involves settlement of one of the most difficult controversies of modern times—the Arab-Israel dispute.

It involves guarantees of Egyptian sovereignty and ending the threats of the Western powers to grab the Suez Canal.

Free navigation in the canal for the ships of all nations without discrimination, is another vital aspect of a Middle East settlement.

Furthermore, there is the terrible poverty in this region that furnishes so much wealth to the oil companies of Wall Street, London's City and the Paris Bourse.

There are the hundreds of thou-

sands of Arab refugees who must be resettled.

No small aspect of the Middle East crisis is the conflict of the British and French commercial-financed interests as against American. U. S. financial penetration of Western Europe converted many of those countries to oil instead of coal as a fuel. U. S. firms then proceeded to oust the British and French from control of a good part of the Arabian oil fields.

A cease fire cannot settle these questions. Nor is the machinery of UN as such sufficient to cope with them. As a matter of fact, when UN was founded, the whole idea of having five permanent Security Council members involved permanent consultation among the big powers.

ONLY the authority of big powers in agreement can bring the Arab states and Israel together around the same table. Only top level negotiations can begin to tackle all the problems listed above. And this of course doesn't in any way contradict the efforts of UN for Middle East peace. On the contrary, the Swiss proposal for a summit meeting of the U. S., USSR, Britain, France and India was well received in UN secretariate circles.

The more lasting Middle East peace which UN seeks can come only if there is more than American-Soviet parallel action, as there was in the special general assembly session. It can come through a new Geneva, or some other form of American-Soviet negotiation.

The Middle East is only one urgent problem facing UN which gives such point to the proposal for a new summit conference. The present regular General Assembly will in time reach the agenda item dealing with reduction and limitation of arms and banning atomic and hydrogen bombs.

UN PROGRESS on the disarmament question clearly requires further negotiations among the major powers. The Soviet proposals made last week for a summit parley on disarmament further narrowed the gulf between East and West. Thus, the Eisenhower aerial inspection plan has been considered an unbridgeable difference between us and the Soviets. But in its statement the Soviet government accepted the idea of aerial surveys on an area extending about 500 miles each side of the division between NATO and the Warsaw pact forces. While it has been argued that 500 miles is not enough this Soviet concession obviously opens the way to further negotiations.

Perhaps the most effective speech made by President Eisenhower during the election campaign was the TV and radio address of Nov. 1, labeled "non-political" and dealing with recent events in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Although President Eisenhower didn't intend it that way, the Nov. 1 speech is a powerful argument for a new summit conference. In that speech Eisenhower pledged no military involvement by the U. S. in either the Middle East or in Eastern Europe. He opposed British-French-Israel aggression and pledged support through UN for all efforts to bring about evacuation of the invaders of Egypt. Furthermore, the President said this government was not seeking to impose non-socialist regimes on the East European countries.

In view of the crises in both areas dealt with by the President and the pledges he made to the electorate, these can be redeemed through direct, face-to-face American-Soviet negotiations. And not only the two—but the four and also India as Switzerland and the Soviet Union have proposed.

There is a remarkable similarity between the reluctance of the Eisenhower Administration to agree to such a summit conference and its attitude some months before Geneva last year. As in 1955 it is the force of public opinion, here as well as abroad which can be decisive for a summit conference for a lasting peace.

assignment U.S.A.

Sandburg Comes Home to Chicago

POETRY IN AMERICA is a tattered orphan of the arts, and it came as a surprise to learn that some 250 Chicago businessmen attended a benefit banquet to help Poetry Magazine stay alive. An auction of manuscripts brought some \$50,000 which, I assume, will go to the periodical which has struggled along from issue to issue for 45 years. I do not know what this augurs.

Carl Sandburg, white-thatched now, a sage of 78 stormy and contemplative years, returned to the city he described as "hog butcher to the world... freight handler to the nation" and helped. The organ-roll of his voice intoned some of his works, and among the items the auctioneer sold was the original manuscript of Sandburg's famous poem "Chicago" which won him a \$200 prize when it appeared in Poetry 42 years ago.

I really do not know what the attendance of the businessmen at the banquet for the Muse signifies. It may do the inter-ocean businessmen an injustice but the scene brought to mind the Glasgow merchant princes wining and dining Bobby Burns who came out of the rocky highlands singing gloriously. They recognized his genius, made the peasant poet a lion for a season or so, then allowed him to die as poets are supposed to die, penniless in a garret. It is a tradition which is nurtured by fact, for no few of them, like Heinrich Heine, passed on to their fathers in the gloom of the eaves, Heine consoling a friend with advice not to worry about the state of his soul, for God would forgive him his sins; that was God's business.

GOD MAY FORGIVE poets, and if He does, it is an example His children on earth could well emulate. This art, here and now, has fallen among the Pharisees who, in the main, regard the poet as kin to the hobos' position.

sibly more literate than most, but a daft creature, who, after you have read Longfellow's Hiawatha in your juvenile years at school can well stay out of your way. So there is a mighty small audience, when, as Walt Whitman said, great audiences make great poets.

THIS IS NOT the moment to declare myself on the matter of American poetry which, for a variety of reasons, and with honorable exceptions, finds itself in a low ebb of depression.

It is not so in other lands; I have mentioned the love the Chilean miners hold for Pablo Neruda whom they elected a senator. Their working class paper El Siglo carries a two-page spread of poetry every Sunday, I have noticed. Asia's Mao Tse-tung writes poetry, like others there whose practical genius is unquestioned.

So the Muse is not ignored elsewhere as she is in our homeland; and possibly, part of the reason lies in the direction much of our poetry has taken. Unlike say, Langston Hughes, a great deal that I encounter cold-shoulders the massive audience of plain Americans, allowing them to get nothing much more than a kind of Christmas card verse.

I HAD WISHED, in reading

this notice of the Chicago banquet, to say a word or two about Carl Sandburg who was evidently the star of the Poetry evening, and rightly so. Through most of my reading years he has been, for me, poetry's brightest star.

His midwestern eyes saw clearly the nation of workingmen amid the smokestacks, who turn the mighty wheels. "The strong men keep coming on," he wrote long ago; and his faith in the ordinary man has made his volume "The People, Yes" one of our contemporary classics.

I CAN NOT FORGET the evening he came to a New Masses dinner during the war and recited several of his latest poems, including "The Man With the Broken Fingers," an elegy for the simple son of Norway who defied the Nazi invaders' might and died unconquered. There was a tonal beauty in his voice that lingers in your mind.

I remember, too, when he came to the New Masses office after we had our review of his four-volume "War Years"—part of his enormous labor of love to bring Abe Lincoln to life.

A Negro editor welcomed him, and I remember Sandburg murmuring, "Lots of people talk about it, but you folk do something about it." Over a long lunch of beer and cheese he



talked of Lincoln and of our review, which, I remember, lauded the work but observed that Sandburg had been less fair to the Radical Republicans, Thaddeus Stevens and his associates than he was to Lincoln.

Sandburg did not agree and said, gently, "But you are trying to push old Abe too far and too fast." He spoke as though we were all contemporaries of Gettysburg and Appomattox, and the clock had stood still at 1865. Knowing his indefatigable works on old Abe, I could well imagine that he had become one with Lincoln's time, and lived as certainly in that day as in his own. Perhaps moreso.

Yet, saying that, I know it is not true. For who, more than he, has walked the back-of-the-stockyard streets and understood the Americans who peopled these endless barracks?

THIS AGE HAS been kinder to Sandburg than it was for most poets, and part of the reason, perhaps, can be traced to his gifted kinship with the class that is coming up the stairs of history in its clodhoppers as the velvet slippers of royalty go down.

Somewhere in his works Sandburg writes:

The czar has eight million men with guns and bayonets. Nothing can happen to the czar. The czar is the voice of God and shall live forever.

Yet the czar and his bodyguard of eight million vanished... two kaisers backed by ten million bayonets had their crowns in a gutter, their palaces mobbed.

In fire, chaos, shadows, In hurricanes beyond foretelling of possibilities, In the shove and whirl of unforeseen combustions

The people, yes, the people Move eternally in the elements of surprise...

Always the man from Chicago has kept faith with his people averring that

The strong men keep coming on. They go down shot, hanged, sick, broken, They live on fighting, singing, lucky as plungers.

The strong mothers pulling them on...

I have long wanted to say a word about Sandburg and perhaps this day is appropriate when some that I know wander toward aimless horizons, forgetting the strong men who keep coming on.

Now Another Hoover's at the Helm

Hoover Plotted the End of Socialist Hungary in 1919

By ART SHIELDS

THE HOOVER FAMILY is plotting against Hungary again. In 1919 Herbert Hoover, Sr., organized the coup d'etat that drowned the first Hungarian Socialist Republic in blood. And his son, Herbert Hoover, Jr., is directing the State Department's maneuver against the Second Hungarian Socialist Republic in November, 1956. . . Yes, the hated Hoover dynasty is guiding Ike's foreign policy in Hungary and the oil-rich Mid East. For Herbie, Jr., has been Acting Secretary of the State Department since October. And he is the "dead, spittin' image" of his Dad, politically speaking. . . The elder Hoover once told the San Francisco

News that "The ambition of my life is to destroy the Soviet Union." And he almost succeeded in 1919 when White Guard armies were overrunning the workers' land from the North, South, East and West. For the invaders were living on Hoover's flour, bacon and beans. And they would have quickly collapsed without imperialist aid.

HOOVER had personal reasons for his anti-Bolshevik frenzy. His estimated fortune of 30 to 40 million dollars might be 10 times as great but for the Socialist revolution. For the Soviet people took over the vast Russo-Asiatic Corporation concessions that Hoover and two friends had won from the Tsar. The Hoover concession included two and a half million acres of timber and mining lands in Siberia. His corporation owned sawmills, steamships, blast furnaces, rolling mills, gold refineries, railroads and mines. Its reserves of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and timber have been estimated at one billion dollars. And much of this wealth would have come to Herbert Hoover, Jr., but for the workers' and peasants' revolution.

THE OLDER HOOVER often boasted that he used "food as a weapon" against Bolshevism, when he had charge of European "Relief" in 1919. He also used other weapons in Hungary, however. For he was organizing a Hungarian fifth column on the inside, while he was feeding the interventionist armies that broke in.

This story of blood and treachery is a matter of record. It was written by one of Hoover's chief aides. You will find it in *The World's Work* magazine of June, 1921. It is featured under the title "Overthrowing a Red Regime." And it is signed by Thomas C. Gregory, a San Francisco attorney, who boasts that he organized the counter-revolutionary coup under Hoover's direction.

GREGORY says the Allied leaders in Paris were much alarmed by the Hungarian revolution. Hungary occupied a strategic geographical position, and they feared the revolt would spread to other lands. But they couldn't agree on how to stop it at first.

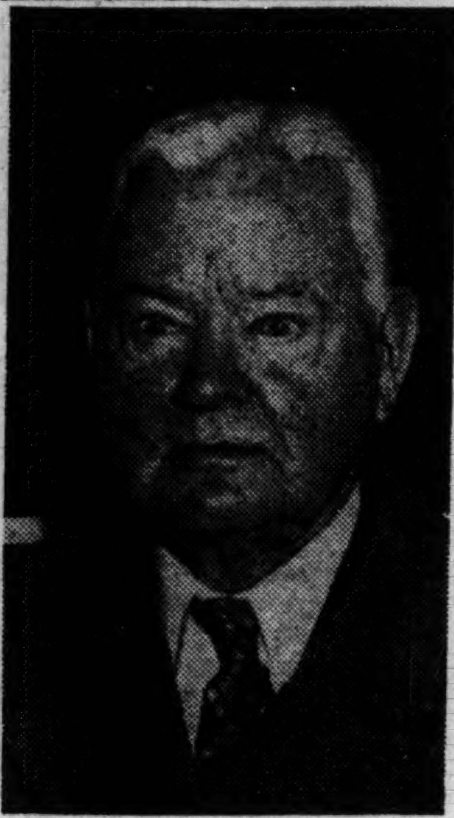
Marshal Foch of France urged armed intervention. An Allied Army of 250,000 would crush Hungary, he said. But such an army was hard to find in 1919 (when Allied troops were in Russia and the masses were rebelling). And Hoover objected. He had a better way, he said. Hoover was Chairman of the Allies Supreme Economic Council, with American dollars behind him. So the assembled imperialist leaders agreed to let him do the job in his own way.

And Agent Gregory was rushed to Vienna to begin hatching the plot. Gregory's official job was "Relief." But "relief" was merely incidental to the fight against Bolshevism, as Gregory admitted.

Other agents were speeding to Rumania meanwhile. Their job was to feed the Rumanian armies that would invade Hungary when the conspirators were ready.

MONEY PASSED freely in hatching the plot. For Hoover's agents were in the market for traitors. There are some potential traitors in almost every revolutionary camp. And Gregory's job was to find them and buy them.

His first buy was General Boehm, the Hungarian Minister to Vienna. Gregory said he discovered quickly that Boehm was a con-



Herbert Hoover, Sr., received a billion dollar mining and lumber concession from the Russian Tsar, but lost it when the Soviets took over.

SON AND HEIR



Herbert Hoover, Jr., acting Secretary of State while John Foster Dulles is on sick leave, inherited his father's brand of conservative politics, faces also the problem of what to do about Hungary.

ceited fellow. So "we offered him the enticing plum of glory, fame, honor and power" if he would join the counter-revolution," said Gregory.

The plotters double-crossed Boehm later. But he took the phony bait and gave them the names of other venal men. The new traitors were bigger prizes than Boehm. For they included several popular leaders, who might swing some masses behind them. Gregory hooked them by promising to back them in the leadership of a liberal, democratic regime when the Bolsheviks were ousted.

Hoover had no intention of installing a liberal, democratic regime, however. His promises were hogwash. For he was secretly drafting a statement of principles on Hungary of a very different kind said Gregory. It was an eight-point statement, which called for an anti-Socialist dictatorship in so many words. The new Government must be a "dictatorship," said Hoover, and the "confiscations" must stop.

MEANWHILE Hungarian children were dying as Hoover's Supreme Economic Council tightened its blockade. The blockade was even tighter than the Non Intervention Committee blockade of Spain, that Anthony Eden organized in 1936. For not a pound of

food was coming in. And embattled Russia was unable to aid.

Hoover's man chuckles as he tells how he turned the starving nation down. No food for "Red" Hungary, he kept saying. These turns downs went on for several months until the coup was almost ready. Then he decided to swindle the Budapest Communist representatives. Just give me the money, he told them, and I'll ship in the food. Give me one million dollars in cash.

The Hungarians gave Gregory the million—in good money too. But he held up the food deliveries until the Communist regime was overthrown on Aug. 2, 1919.

THE FIFTH columnists coup was timed with the entry of the Romanian army. The Romanians came with plenty of Yankee food in their bellies. And they began murdering hundreds of Hungarian workers at once.

Meanwhile the fifth columnists ran into rough weather. Their pseudo "liberal, democratic" regime fell in a week. It was followed by a series of weak dictatorships. And then Admiral Horthy came in that November and set up his bloody fascist regime.

This was the bloodiest fascist regime in European history until Hitler came in. Its prisons were jammed with workers, peasants and intellectuals. And—

Horthy committed "countless



Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary during fascist regime.

political murders" in his first months of power, the *New York Times* reported on March 15, 1920.

Many Jews were butchered, other sources revealed.

These thousands of corpses were the climax of Hoover's nasty work. And the butcheries continued for 25 years. For Hungary was cursed with fascism until the Soviet troops overthrew the Nazi puppets in Budapest in the Second World War.

And now the Hoovers, and the

men behind them, want the fascists back.

HERBERT HOOVER, JR., like his father before him, is an imperialist to the bone. For the Hoover fortune was built on sweated labor from colonial and semi-colonial lands overseas.

Thus Herbie, Sr., made his first big financial "killings" in Australian gold, Chinese coal, Burmese and Nigerian tin and oil from many lands.

And part of Herbie, Jr.'s wealth comes from oil deals in Latin America and from Guatemalan gold. He was said to be the biggest mine owner in Guatemala when the progressive Arbenz regime was overthrown with American arms in 1954.

Hoover's biggest State Department job was in Iran in 1953 and 1954 after Mossadegh was arrested. For he fixed up the deal that muscled the American oil companies in for a 40 percent cut.

YOUNG HOOVER was sitting on boards of directors with more than one billion dollars of assets before he entered the State Department. . . . Union Oil and Southern California Edison have that billion together, and there were other Hoover directorates too. . . . But I don't think he lost any money by entering the Cadillac cabinet. The American people lost some honor, however, by letting the Hoover dynasty come back.

WORLD OF LABOR

Events in Hungary and U. S. Labor Leaders

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE trade union officialdom of America has seized upon the events in Hungary for the revival of the widest and most vicious anti-

Soviet campaign since the Korea war days. Totally ignored is the far more dangerous threat to world peace, invasion of Egypt by Britain, France and Israel. Where mention is made of the Near Eastern affairs, it is more to bemoan the stand of the U. S. in the UN that put it on the "wrong side" of that conflict.

The hypocrisy in this professed concern for the Hungarian people is very transparent. It comes in many cases from people like George Meany who is the extreme right in America for a more warlike position towards the Soviet Union and the other lands of socialism. Most of these people would not even hear of proposals to send labor delegations to those countries to see conditions, much less establish contacts.

These labor leaders have always advocated the "liberation" (invasion) line and openly boasted in their speeches and writings that they are maintaining at heavy cost undergrounds in the east European socialist countries. Those operations have been virtually the entire content of their international activities since the cold war began.

THE bloodspilling in Hungary was an especially welcome

development to those in the labor movement who in the recent period have been hard-pressed for defense of their standpatism on foreign affairs against those who have at least initiated some thinking and discussion for a re-examination of policy. The hysterical campaign over the events in Hungary has served the most reactionary efforts to sidetrack any reconsideration of foreign policy and shift everything back to the spirit of the most vicious cold war days. It need hardly be added that the effect of this campaign will also encourage a revival of the McCarthyites who have not been doing so good of late.

One indication of what this hysterical anti-Soviet drive has done, is Walter Reuther's position. In the past year Reuther drew considerable attention as the advocate of a new foreign policy based on the view that in the hydrogen age a war is no longer conceivable because there can be no victors, that a "peaceful co-existence" is possible with both the socialist and capitalist worlds "competing" on aid for the underdeveloped countries. Reuther emphasized his position with a trip to India to dramatize his disagreement with Meany's description of Premier Nehru as an "ally of Communism," and, therefore, one to be fought.

CAME the wanton and totally unprovoked invasion of Egypt and its condemnation by the UN, and Reuther forgot entirely the underdeveloped peoples. He disregards completely that all the Asia and North African members of the UN rallied to Egypt's support. He is only concerned with events in Hungary.

His giant union's locals were directed to arrange lunch-hour protests in the shops, collect funds and to press on the UN for a charter session to set up a permanent UN police force. Speaking to a New York audience, he said if a UN police force of 20,000 were ready to march into Hungary the new regime would have remained in power.

Reuther must have been on an oratorical binge. I don't think he is so naive as to believe a force of 20,000 would have frightened the Soviet Army. Nor can he seriously believe the UN's existence is possible as an authority or police force that could override the veto of any of the major powers. The essence of the unity in the UN's structure is that it can be effective only if the major powers agree—primarily the U. S. and the USSR as we saw in the Egyptian invasion. This means agree on the basis of peaceful co-existence. Any invasion of Hungary from the outside and attempts to establish it as a potential base of aggression against the socialist countries, would be an open invitation of war. So if Reuther seriously believes in his many speeches on the terrors of the H-bomb, he'd better think of other ways to keep peace in this planet.

THERE is something far more serious for Walter Reuther to ponder if he really wants more democracy and independence in the lands of East Europe. The fact is that a trend toward democratization and de-Stalinization has been on in those countries for months through peaceful and lawful channels. As everybody knows this trend has even taken on a popular vigorous form, with demonstrations, organized pressure from the workers in the factories and the like. This popular movement is an expression of discontent over the slowness for a change and dissatisfaction with some of the leaders.

But what else happened? (Continued on Page 10)

Progress, Strains Mark Socialist Nations' Ties

PROGRESS and new strain marked the relations among countries of "the great commonwealth of socialist nations" during the past week. Outstanding was the joint Polish-Soviet statement that climaxed a visit to Moscow by a delegation representing the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish government.

At the same time a grim uneasy peace descended on Hungary as active fighting sputtered out and the workers' general strike came to a partial end.

In a third socialist country, Yugoslavia, Marshall Tito tossed an ideological bombshell that brought a verbal spanking from Moscow and Prague.

HEADING THE POLISH delegation to Moscow was the United Workers Party's first secretary, Wladyslaw Gomulka. Other members were Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Aleksander Zawadzki, chairman of the State Council, and Stefan Jedrychowski, chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission.



TITO

The chief Soviet negotiators were Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Communist Party; Kliment Y. Voroshilov, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, and First Deputy Premiers Anastas I. Mikoyan and Maxim Z. Saburov.

The Polish-Soviet statement includes:

- A declaration that relations between the two countries will be developed "on the basis of complete equality and respect for territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty, and of non-interference in internal affairs."
- A reaffirmation of the Polish-Soviet alliance.
- Cancellation of all Polish debts incurred since 1945 and extension of new Soviet credits of 700,000,000 rubles plus 1,400,000 tons of grain.
- Agreement that "the temporary presence of Soviet troops in Poland's territory" continues to be necessary, but that the location and number of these troops "is determined by special agreements between both sides." Soviet troop movements will require the agreement of Polish authorities and Soviet military personnel and their families are subject to Polish law.



SHEPILOV

A Soviet commitment to promote the repatriation of Poles now in the Soviet Union and to submit to the Supreme Soviet Presidium the question of releasing and repatriating Polish prisoners.

Reaffirmation of the need to (Continued on Page 13)

CP Leaders Issue Letter on Hungary

IN A LETTER to the membership of the Communist Party on the Hungarian crisis made public last Monday, the party's National Committee describes the first use of Soviet troops on October 24 as "a tragic error." Concerning the second Soviet military intervention on November 4, the statement declares that it neither justifies nor condemns it. "On this there are different viewpoints in the National Committee and in the Party," it states.

The letter urges that "American Communists do not confine ourselves to evaluating events abroad, but give serious thought to the harmful role that our State Department has played in these developments." Citing the new Soviet disarmament proposals as offering new hope for agreement among the great powers, the National Committee calls for a new summit conference.

"Together with our fellow countrymen who want world peace, democracy and the independence of nations everywhere," the statement declares, "we are deeply disturbed by the events in Hungary. We are deeply grieved at the bloodshed and destruction in Hungary and are profoundly concerned with the causes and meaning of these events for socialism—as are all party members and other socialist-minded Americans."

"In analyzing these events we are motivated by a desire to strengthen peaceful coexistence as opposed to those who seek to heat up the cold war."

"We are motivated by a desire to strengthen the cause of socialism as opposed to those who seek to weaken or destroy socialism."

"We are motivated by our fraternal interest in the process of democratization in the socialist countries and the further development of friendship and cooperation between them on the basis of full equality and national independence, as opposed to those who seek to sow enmity between these lands for the purpose of destroying socialism and gaining world supremacy for imperialism."

THE LETTER DECLARES that "There is general agreement in the National Committee on the analysis of the situation prior to November 4, but divergent views on subsequent developments and conclusions to be drawn from them. The great upheavals in Poland and Hungary were initially and primarily popular upsurges for democratization, for a solution to their economic problems, and for full national sovereignty and equality in their relations with the Soviet Union."

The letter points out that wrong policies in the people's democracies during the latter years of Stalin's regime, "aggravated by the stringencies of the cold war, led to the deterioration of economic conditions instead of the improvements that the people had expected from a socialist society. They led to the imposition of bureaucratic rule, the violation of socialist democracy, the jailing and even execution of leaders of the people, including leading Communists. . . . They resulted in infringements upon the sovereignty and independence of these nations."

CITING THE CHANGES that began to take place after the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the statement points out that "The Communist Party of Poland, responsive to the demands of its people, pressed with great determination and courage to correct the wrongs in their country. . . ."

The Hungarian Communist Party, on the other hand, did not grasp in time the need for deep-going changes. Instead they resisted taking the necessary corrective measures. At the last moment, when the Hungarian masses rose in demonstration, they again resorted to repression. The October 24 decision of the Central Committee to call upon Soviet troops

stationed in Hungary to put down the initial popular demonstrations inflamed the situation to a grave crisis. This was a tragic error for which the Soviet Union must also take responsibility. It disclosed the failure of a policy which was not based securely upon the national needs and sentiments of the working class and popular masses in Hungary."

THE LETTER goes on to say that these errors "facilitated the open intervention of the forces of reaction within Hungary from abroad." The statement points to the role of "the U. S.-financed Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, Project X and other agencies" in seeking to utilize this situation for their own reactionary aims, as well as the part played by reactionaries within Hungary and the "influx of exiled fascists, interventionists and agents of Project X across the Austrian border."

"From these facts," the statement continues, "it appears that the Soviet Union decided on the large-scale use of troops on Nov. 4 to head off the White Terror and what it considered to be the danger of the formation of an anti-Soviet, Horthy-like regime on its borders, which could threaten not only the security of the USSR and other socialist countries but world peace as well. . . ."

"We do not seek to justify the use of Soviet troops in Hungary's internal crisis on Nov. 4. Neither do we join in the condemnation of these actions. Was there no alternative? Was it a grim necessity? There are no ready answers and we are in no position to give final judgment on the Soviet action. On this there are different viewpoints in the National Committee and in the Party. With the unfolding of events further clarity on this point will be achieved. . . ."

"In any case the use of troops by the Soviet Union in Hungary cannot, of course, solve the basic problems involved. Within Hungary the solution lies in correcting the mistakes of the past, in carrying through in practice the program announced by the Kadar government and in developing a broader government based on the needs and desires of the Hungarian people. We welcome all efforts in that direction."

THE STATEMENT cites democratization in Poland as showing that "socialism has the capacity for self-correction, a process greeted last week by the Prime Ministers of the Colombo powers. As it develops in the socialist countries, this process of democratization will have many favorable results. Among other things it will help bring about the unification of socialist currents in many countries and lay the basis for new advances to socialism. To this end we urge the speediest implementation of the 20th Congress and the (Soviet) declaration of Oct. 30."

The letter asserts that a statement on Poland and Hungary adopted by the resident National Committee on Nov. 1 but not made public till Nov. 5 was inadequate. In this connection it should also be pointed out that the Daily Worker editorial of Monday, Nov. 5, did not, in our opinion, take into account sufficiently the new developments in Hungary over the previous weekend."

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE finds a connection between the recent events and the fact that since the end of World War II, capitalism and our own government in particular has carried on an unremitting cold war against the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe. Much of

(Continued on Page 13)

HUNGARIANS DEPORTED?

The Times:
Nov. 14—"Certain"

The Times:
Nov. 21—"Can't Say"

IT pays, in these super-charged days headlining events in Hungary to read the newspapers with more than customary caution. Consider the widespread charges that Hungarians are being deported to the Soviet Union. The deluge of such reports began with a story by John MacCormac, from Vienna, to the New York Times Nov. 14.

"The Russians are carrying out the mass deportation of Hungarian young men to the Soviet Union." That flat assertion was the first sentence of his dispatch.

The charge was subsequently built up into vast dimensions.

Thursday November 15, the Times carried a story from Washington: "We have information," Lincoln White, State Department officer said, "that Hungarians are being deported to the Soviet Union."

November 16, MacCormac reported without trace of reservation, "Between 7 o'clock and midnight last night three trains of sixty cars each moved Eastward from Budapest with young men, women and children."

By this time London had gone to town with the story. A Foreign Office spokesman said the deportations were taking place "on a substantial scale. He did not say where the information originated." The Times reported.

Sunday Nov. 18 MacCormac cabled "there was overwhelming evidence that Hungary was still being drained of her youth." The Times gave the story a two column head on Page 1.

Monday Nov. 19, MacCormac again, cabled: "There was evidence today that the Russians were continuing to deport young Hungarians to the Soviet Union. Delegations of miners and oil field workers from Komlo, Carpalota and Dorog were reported to have traveled to Budapest to protest to Premier Janos Kadar against deportations. . . ."

TUESDAY, Nov. 20, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. spokesman at the United Nations said flatly that as of Nov. 14, deportations from Budapest alone "numbered a minimum of 16,000 persons. At that very moment, he added, "a train was on its way toward the Soviet border via Rumania."

On this day the Times carried the UN speech delivered by Dmitri T. Shepilov, of the USSR. He called the deportation charge an "outlandish

invention" that has been "categorically denied in Budapest, in particular by the very same radio to which the Cuban draft makes so bold a reference."

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, the Times carried an AP dispatch from Budapest itself, not Vienna. Buried toward the end of the story was this revealing paragraph the AP reporter wrote:

"Unofficial information from the Hungarian State Railways seemed to cast doubt on reports of deportations. This information indicated that only four railway cars with Hungarians had left for the Soviet Union through Zabony, the main border point. There are other reports that Hungarians were deported through Czechoslovakia. These are not given much credence here."

That same day the Times carried an editorial against Shepilov's speech. What it says is astoundingly revealing:

"Just at the moment, with no United Nations observers or foreign newspaper men able to make a physical check, it is not possible to say with certainty that there have been deportations of Hungarians." It adds: "That is to say, legal proof cannot in the circumstances be offered. It is therefore possible—although most unlikely—that the Western critics were mistaken." Hence the Times insists it can not be accused of lying.

Recall, however, the sequence of reports from the first that MacCormac cabled, on Nov. 14. In that he said flatly: "The Russians are carrying out the mass deportation of Hungarian young men to the Soviet Union." Henceforth on, he and others wrote as though there could not be an iota of doubt.

It is worth-while—for Americans regardless of their position on Hungary at the moment—to consider Shepilov's point about the "destruction" of a children hospital in Budapest by Soviet troops in which "hundreds of children" were killed. You must remember for the headlines played up for days, "On Nov. 13" Shepilov said "the American newspaper had to publish a denial sent out jointly from Budapest by the correspondents of the Associated Press, the United Press and Reuters. They reported that a checkup had revealed that the children's hospital was intact and that there were no casualties among 300 or more children there."

The Times editorial made no mention of that.

A New First: Dockers Close All Ports

CADILLAC INJUSTICE

An Editorial

TWO current federal actions against labor should serve notice that the Cadillac Cabinet is out for blood. One is the indictment of 14 more leaders of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers on charges that they filed "false" Taft-Hartley affidavits. The other is the government's determination to bring to the Supreme Court its charges that the United Automobile Workers Union—1,660,000 strong—spent funds "illegally" in the recent election campaign.

Both actions result from Big Business' desire to draw labor's political teeth, to rob America's 16,000,000 unionists of their first-class citizenship rights.

THE indictment of Mine, Mill includes most of its executive board.

It is an act of revenge by the Republican regime against a union that endorsed the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket and played an important role in the reverses the GOP sustained in the Rocky Mountain states. Mine, Mill's endorsement and support of hundreds of state, congressional and state legislative candidates got warm public support. This, evidently, enraged Attorney General Brownell who sparked his machinery into the most sweeping action of its kind ever taken against a union in the United States.

Concerning the UAW: Here we see the prosecution of the biggest union of the land because it too abhorred the Cadillac Cabinet regime.

The day following elections FBI agents at Flint demanded the books, minutes of membership meetings, executive board meetings, cancelled checks and other union records to hand in to a federal grand jury in nearby Bay City. The government charges that the union spent dues money during the recent campaign to help candidates. The UAW replies that any money spent was for voter registration.

There is obvious truth in the Michigan CIO News charge last week that "the speed with which the grand jury was called lends substance to the UAW argument that under the Republican Administration, the Justice Department has been turned into the political arm of the GOP."

THIS FBI action in Flint follows the determination of the Justice Department to get a reversal of a lower court decision which threw out an indictment of the UAW. In this indictment the D. of J. insisted the union backed the Democrats by providing TV time for U. S. Senator Pat McNamara in the 1954 election.

Judge Picard, of the lower court, said when he rejected the government indictment that to prevent a union from expressing itself on these matters is tantamount to a violation of free speech guarantees.

The union excoriated the D. of J. for its hypocrisy: it moved to gag labor but took no action against corporations who use subterfuges to get around the Taft-Hartley ban on making direct contributions to political candidates and parties.

All in all, America witnesses the hollowness of President Eisenhower's pretensions of a "modern Republicanism." These two actions against labor should spur all AFL-CIO's members into prompt action to defend their vital political rights.

By GEORGE MORRIS

For the first time in U.S. history longshoremen simultaneously struck and closed up every port along all three of the country's coastlines. That came last Monday as the 16,000 longshoremen on the Pacific Coast staged a 24-hour stoppage in sympathy with the 60,000 members of the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's Association out from Maine to Texas.

This was not the first time maritime unions gave such a demonstration of strength and solidarity, but it was the first time when the longshoremen on both coasts proved they can do it. The first such general shutdown took place during the famed general maritime strike on June 15, 1946. But in that situation the West Coast longshoremen, backed by the unions of licensed personnel there, were out simultaneously with the National Maritime Union backed by licensed personnel on the East and Gulf coasts.

There were also occasions when national strikes by the unions Marine Engineers and Masters, Mates and Pilots tied up all ports. But never were the ports sealed so tight as last Monday.

THE WEST COAST workers made good their readiness to back the East Coast workers with a refusal to handle East and Gulf cargo and to strike the Pacific Coast if moves are made to disregard their solidarity picket lines.

The action of the West Coast dockers was paralleled on the East Coast with an announcement by Joseph Curran of NMU that no seamen would work the ships. Other maritime unions (with the Seafarers International Union and Sailors Union of the Pacific notably silent) similarly respected the dockers' picket lines. The shipowners, with a hopeful eye to Washington for an expected injunction, prepared to lay off thousands of seamen by Friday. But it was on Friday, after Thanksgiving ceremonies had been duly completed, that President Eisenhower's labor advisers expect him to sign already prepared T-H injunction proceedings.

THE FIRST STEP in that direction came from the National Labor Relations Board with a move for a court order restraining the ILA from pressing one of its demands, a coastwide contract and upholding the claim of the N. Y. Shipping Association it has no power beyond the big city's port. That claim was exposed as phony by the union because the same dominant shipping interests run every major port.

The action of the NLRB could not legalize the entire strike, however, because the union has other demands. Presumably the Administration intends to take care of that with a second injunction.

The West Coast solidarity strike, under the leadership of Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union was also the first such expression of unity with the ILA since the historic West Coast maritime and San Francisco general strikes of 1934 when the hungry company-union dominated dockers of that day first rose in revolt and the world first heard of a man named Harry Bridges.

THAT STRIKE, one of the bloodiest and hardest fought in U.S. history, won the dockers not only recognition of their own union but a coastwide contract and the 30-hour week. The key watchword then, under the leadership of the big rank and file strike committee headed by Bridges, was that no port would work until San Francisco settled and San Francisco refused to work until every port was covered by the settlement. So the shipowners just had to negotiate a coastwide contract that eliminated differentials and other abuses and the practice of pitting the workers of one port against another.

Much water has flown around America's ports since that strike in

1934. In that period, the ILA headed by now deposed "King" Joe Ryan, the same Ryan who unsuccessfully tried to break the 1934 strike, and an aggregation of racketeers who dominated the union in the east, made the West Coast workers and their leader their main target.

These reactionary leaders tried every trick in their bags to smash the "Bridges union." The government and the McCarthyites tried to help them. Six times Bridges was prosecuted on essentially the same frame-up charge. But the ILWU remains alive, with Bridges its leader, stronger than ever with the wage and working conditions for dock workers along the Pacific second to no workers in the U.S.

The union lived to see the glorious day when its members could come out on strike in solidarity with the east coast workers, for the very demand won on the West Coast 22 years ago.

"OFFICIALLY" this solidarity action was almost one-sided. Capt. William V. Bradley, president of the ILA, who despite much change in the country's atmosphere is still bothered by red hobboblins, dispatched a much publicized wire to the ILWU saying the ILA "re-

sents" the union's "interference" in its bargaining and that sympathy was not requested.

Actually, in the thinking of the leaders and workers on the West Coast—a thinking developed through 22 years of progressive unionism—solidarity is nobody's private business; and no labor leader can arrogate to himself the right to decide when his union should or should not receive it. The West Coast longshoremen do not view their action as "generosity" but have some vital self-interest in mind.

THE WEST COAST workers, too, are in the midst of negotiations and their demand is wage parity on both coasts. So if high wage concessions are won in the East, they too will benefit. Secondly, they are jealously guarding their hard won rights, including limitation of sling-loads and the size of work gangs and, of course, the coastwide contract, all issues in the East Coast strike today. They are continually pressed to give up things because the East Coast employers have the advantages. If, as the Eastern shipowners demand, gangs are cut from 20 to 16, the blow would hit the West too.

Thirdly, they want the East Coast union to preserve its union rights against the efforts that have been made here to supplant them by the authority of the government's bi-state Waterfront Commission. The ILWU is vigilant against the efforts to impose government authority over unionism on the Pacific, too.

FINALLY, the ILWU's action was influenced by its goal of collaboration and ultimate unity of the workers on both coasts. The immediate objective in that respect, to which both ILA and ILWU leaders actually agreed last summer, is simultaneous expiration of contracts. They have, in fact, marked time on the West Coast so as to be able to time their agreement with the ultimate settlement in the East. With the pact terms the same on wages and expiration simultaneous and coastwide pacts on both coasts, it will be possible to have cooperations in the future.

It is also significant that Joseph Curran of the NMU has taken a position towards the ILA that is much like that of the ILWU—and he did it in defiance of George Meany who places his three-year aim to smash the ILA above the immediate interests of 60,000 striking longshoremen. At this writing nothing has yet been heard from the AFL-CIO on the strike.

The Union's Demand on the Shippers

1. COASTWIDE BARGAINING: Industry-wide pact covering all ports from Portland, Maine, to Brownsville, Texas. N. Y. Shipping Association, which dominates waterfront nationally, wants to keep old port-by-port set-up. West Coast longshoremen have enjoyed coast-wide bargaining since 1934.

2. SLING LOAD LIMIT: ILA demands 2,240 pound limit, as a major safety issue in an industry whose injury rate is the worst. Shipowners want an arbitration set-up on disputed loads.

3. EIGHT-HOUR DAY: ILA asked a guarantee of eight-hours pay for dockers called in to work, as against four-hours pay now in force. Union, however, is now willing to accept a guaranteed four-hours pay when called to work and another four hours guarantee if asked to come back after lunch.

4. LENGTH OF PACT: ILA demands 32-cent wage increase and other benefits included

a two-year pact. Shipowners want a three-year agreement, but last week proposed a 20-cent package in two years which ILA rejected. Pact which has expired ran two years. Shipowners offered 32 cents boost in three years, and this also was turned down.

5. GANG SIZE: Major shipowners' demand is that gangs working on pallet mechanized cargo be reduced from 20 to 16 men, with a proposed 15 cent bonus thrown in to sugar the cut. ILA rejects this, since about 80 percent of all work is palletized, and such a change would eliminate many jobs as well as increase injury dangers.

6. OTHER ASSETS still disputed include seniority, vacations, paid holidays, and health clinics.

Agreement has been reached on minor issues: dues checkoff, increased employer contributions to welfare fund and a joint committee on wage differentials.

PUERTO RICAN SMITH ACT LAWYERS



Left to right: David W. Shapiro, A. Diaz Gonzales, Ramon H. Vargas, Rafael Perez-Marchand, Jorge Landring, Pablo Garcia Rodriguez, Mr. Pablo Garcia, a lawyer himself, is also one of the 11 defendants.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.—The Smith Act case of 11 Communist defendants here has been postponed until Feb. 11 of next year. Federal Judge Clemente Ruiz-

Nazario filed an order to that effect last week. Previous date set was Nov. 26.

Defense counsel had argued for the postponement on the ground that the U. S. Supreme Court had

before it the Yates case, which involved 14 California Communist leaders, and two individual membership cases, Claude Lightfoot of Illinois and Junius Scales of North Carolina.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

garment workers, \$50; Birmingham, N. Y., Freedom of the Press Committee, \$176; Bronx, N. Y., Jennie B., \$20; Chicago, M.E., \$5; New York, J. B., \$5; Worcester, Mass., \$5; Providence, R. I., the Z brothers, \$2; Clearwater, Minn., \$5; Crown Heights, reader, \$5; N. Y. friend, via Roosevelt Ward, \$25; Rural Connecticut, readers, \$5; East Queens, readers, \$100; Newark, N. J., B.S., \$1; Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Committee, \$250.

NOVEMBER 19
New York, painters, \$45; New York, millinery workers, \$10; Bronx, J.L., \$10; Brownsville, \$57; Washington Heights, \$20; Upstate New York, \$4; Washington, D. C., \$45; Washington, D. C., \$10; Brooklyn, Bensonhurst, \$25; New York, Tompkins Square club, \$5; Manhattan, John, Jefferson School, \$5; Manhattan, friend,

Jefferson School, \$3; Manhattan, friend, Jefferson School, \$5; Queens, reader, Jefferson School, \$3; Manhattan, reader, Jefferson School, \$10; New York, garment, \$30; Upstate New York, \$40; New York, M.W.H., \$30; Washington Heights group, \$45; Distributive Freedom of the Press Committee, \$250; Queens, New York, \$85; Brooklyn, \$100; Albany Freedom of the Press Committee, \$25; New York, C. & J., \$10; New York City, \$10; Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; Brooklyn, M.E., \$5; Kansas City, Kans., \$2; Brooklyn, \$2; Brooklyn, \$1; Kansas City, Mo., \$25; Cleveland Freedom of the Press Committee,

\$27.50; Chicago Freedom of the Press Committee, \$225; Washington, D. C., Freedom of the Press Committee, \$80; Brooklyn, H.H., \$5; Asbury Park, New Jersey, \$1; Richmond, Indiana, \$4; Gary, Indiana, \$10; Woodmere, New York, J.E., \$10; Reading, Vermont, \$17; Norwalk, Connecticut, \$22; Long Marcher, New York, \$1; New York friend, \$20; Brooklyn, J.R., \$5; Astoria, reader, \$5; East Side Club, N. Y., \$50; Brooklyn, P.W., \$50; Brooklyn, J.B., \$1; Group of machinists, \$40; Brooklyn, Boro Park, reader, \$5; West Brighton, readers, \$10; Laundry workers group, N. Y., \$8; Bronx, friend, \$5.

The Worker

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Israel Was Right In Egypt Attack

Dear Editor:

I respect A. B. Magil as an expert on and friend of Israel. I have read his article "Israel's Future" in the Worker with great interest. While his arguments sound quite logical, at one point he leaves a significant gap. He fails to explain why Nasser has held Israel under a virtual siege for several years.

Was it under the pressure of the same Arabic feudal lords for whom a democratic Israel with its farm collectives was always a thorn in the eye? The Mufti of Jerusalem, a notorious fascist, and Hitler's friend has been living in Cairo since his exile. Is he the spirit behind Nasser? How many German Nazis are helping Egypt in its campaign against Israel? Many copies of "Mein Kampf" were found among the Egyptian equipment in the Sinai desert.

Nasser is a shrewd politician. If he were a liberator and not a fascist dictator, he would have started his regime by concluding a peace treaty with Israel. Instead he has threatened loudly to throw Israel into the sea. It is obvious that he has all-Arabian imperialist ambitions for Egypt and himself. He is cleverly using the Asian-African progressive forces for his own sinister aims.

What Israel did was to force an eight-year-old Arabian guerrilla war into the open. Shrewdly, Nasser without looking like an open aggressor has practiced a strategy of gradual extermination by a hidden war of attrition. With one bold stroke, Israel has cut through this deadly plan. Sometimes an offensive is the only remaining defensive.

Why did not the Soviet Union and the UN Act as sharply and swiftly against the Arabs in 1948 as they did now against Israel? I will tell you why. Because of the ages old sickness called anti-Semitism. The Jew was and remains the eternal scapegoat all over the world. Khrushchev, Nasser and Dulles



Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

Attention Called to Problems Close to Home

Editor, The Worker:

Emilio Nunez Portuondo, the Cuban spokesman for the United States sugar monopolies in the United Nations, has raised higher than anybody else his voice to condemn the USSR for sending its troops into Hungary in accordance with the Warsaw treaty.

This sycophant, called in his own country "his master's voice", has also accused the Soviet government of committing acts of "genocide" and demanded punishment of the alleged "aggressors".

However, this same man has nothing to say of the recent massacre of youth leaders and students in Cuba, when a large number of police, in violation of the right of asylum, entered the premises of the Haitian embassy in Havana and coldbloodedly assassinated 10 Cuban students who sought refuge there.

Since then more than 500 Cuban students, workers, intellectuals have been brutally murdered and thousands of the best sons of Cuba are either in prison, in hiding or exiled.

All these facts are well known by the U. S. authorities, by the American press and by members of the United Nations. However, no protests have been made, no demonstrations held in Madison Square Garden, no claim for general elections to establish democracy in that unfortunate country.

But the Cuban case is not alone. The delegate of Colombia to the United Nations, Urrutia, spoke the other day, offering his country's support with troops to be sent as a police force to Egypt. This man also spoke about the Hungarian situation and shed crocodile tears for the Hungarian people.

However, it is known in the U. S. and at the United Nations that Colombia is "enjoying" since 1948 one of the most ruthless dictatorships in the history of the

may disagree on many points. But they agree on one. They all hate the Jew.—READER.

Stuck with Dick? Stick with Worker

Dear Editor:

Since we are now stuck with Tricky Dick, we need this paper more than ever. So here's my first \$10 toward that \$100. I've just gotten a job so am slow getting started.

As I almost never write letters to editors, I might as well have my say now. For the most part the discussions going on in the paper are a little confusing for me. But that is probably because I am not "up" in all the phrases of the dispute going on. Another thing that bothers me was the apathy not of this paper so much as progressives in this last election. I was bewildered. I do look to this paper to set me straight when my thinking gets fouled up.

I have so many favorite writers in the paper that if I name one I almost feel guilty leaving out the others. Joe North is tops—I like Ben Levine—the erudite columnist—ye gods—where did the man get time to read and absorb so much. Lester Rodney, the sports writer, I am not a real enthusiast but I like to read his very readable column that makes sense to a layman in sports.

I always enjoy the special articles too numerous to mention on Russia, on medicines, on the South. George Morris keeps me straight on what's happening in the labor unions. (I don't work in a field where unions are com-

Western hemisphere. Since dictator Rojas Pinilla seized power by force in 1953, more than 200,000 people have been massacred for the "crime" of demanding free elections and a stop to mass murders by Colombian troops and policemen.

Entire towns and villages have been wiped out in the Llanos Orientales, with the army using U.S. made bombers, heavy artillery and napalm bombs. Concerning these monstrous crimes nobody has raised a voice in the United Nations; no American newspaper has campaigned or denounced them.

THE gentleman from Peru, Victor Andres Belaunde, the "pavo real" (the turkey) as he is called in Peru for his demagoguery and lack of shame, has not told us that one of Peru's popular leader, Haya de la Torre, as well as hundreds of Peruvian workers and students have been persecuted for years, with many assassinated in jails and concentration camps, and thousands of exiles during the past administrations that he served.

The same situation exists in Venezuela, where dictator Perez Jimenez, who has murdered some 50 political opponents of the Accion Democratica Party, the trade unions, and the Communists, has been decorated by the United States government for being an "example" of collaborator with American businessmen.

At present there are some 3,000 Venezuelan prisoners in jails and jungle concentration camps; many of them have been tortured, including the ailing leader of the Oil Workers Union, Jesus Faria, who, like many others is serving a long term without having received a trial.

Former President Romulo Gallegos of Venezuela recently denounced in Mexico City the U. S. policies which helped overthrow him and Washington's hypocritical

(Continued on Page 10)

mon). The woman's page, I wish were stronger. Since I am a woman I look to the paper to help me see the special problems of women more clearly. When one is in the middle of something very often you can't see the woods for the trees.

Elizabeth Lawson's series were



excellent though I did not agree with her. I sometimes felt that the articles tended to make housework a necessity no matter who does it, as something degrading. I know I don't like it particularly and that it is not an end in itself.

But office work can be darn dull. I do agree that most women are weighted down with too much, without the compensating activity which is and can be full as well as make a contribution to one's community, etc. As I said, I'm not much for writing letters to the editors.

New York Constant Reader.

Finds Worker Invaluable on Issues

DETROIT, Mich.

Dear Editor:

Enclosed please find \$1.50 as an additional contribution to the fund drive to help give "The Worker" continued support.

During the past months I have been informed on the Suez Crisis and the integration issue in the South, especially in Clinton, Tenn. Frankly, I find it necessary to read The Worker in order to get the missing facts which capitalist publications print. Also, I have found The Worker to be current with all aspects of the American presidential campaign issues. Without The Worker I feel that I would receive only a distorted picture of what American life is really like, if such is to be gotten from the large capitalist dailies and weeklies.

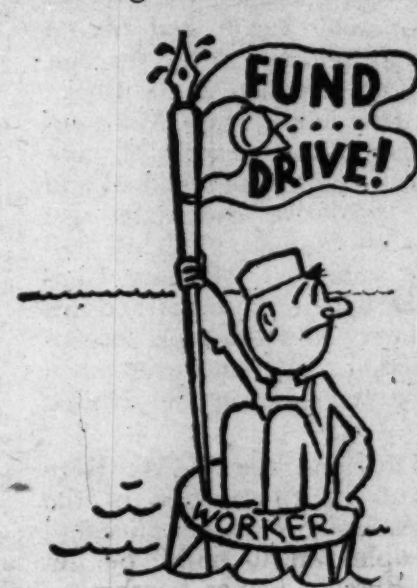
I note on the front page of the Michigan Edition of The Worker that views of subscribers and readers are invited. I am a subscriber to The Worker and intend to be as long as The Worker is published. In the line of criticism I think The Worker is an excellent publication, especially in keeping up with the aspects of American life as forementioned.

When socialism has been achieved in America then faithful socialist and fellow workers can look to The Worker as one of the forces or publications that helped socialism along the road to becoming an American reality. This will be. Socialism is inevitable. As man began as a social being so must he return to his

socialistic way of life by natural urge. Capitalists have distorted the naturalistic nature of man... socialism recognizes this nature of man and thus proposes laws, rules, and regulations so that man may live according to his naturalistic make.

I think that Communists, fellow travelers, and socialists throughout America (and throughout the world) should take self-inventories and reaffirm the solid principles of Karl Marx and socialism. We can not be firm today and lax tomorrow. We must be ever constant striving for the achievement of socialism in America and in the universe... for foes of socialism are ever striving to prevent the accent of socialism.

In the line of suggestion perhaps every now and then or perhaps regularly (weekly) a section of the editorial page or another desirable section of the paper could be allotted to specific comments "About the Development of Socialism" (or a similar section heading) which would include facts and figures and excerpts from works of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Lenin, etc. (and deliberations on such) to show how socialism has developed. This would be something with a new appeal to increase circulation. Also, the section entitled "Books" should be a regular or weekly feature in the Daily Worker and The Worker concerning books that favorably



and adversely affect socialism, with major emphasis, of course, on the importance of accepting the doctrine of socialism and how such acceptance will enable the individual as a necessary part of a collective or socialistic society to bring about the actuality of a total Communist or socialist world society.

Rest assured that the commotion in Poland, Hungary which capitalist publication propagandizes had, perhaps, in many respects, capitalist instigation. For example, even here in Detroit there was talk of a parade by a Hungarian organization which was to be an overt expression of American Hungarian sentiment for a country separated from this country not only by the Atlantic but also by national ties. It is ironic that citizens of one country would parade to express sentiment for another national. But there is a purpose... and that purpose is to promote capitalism... a decadent form or system of government.

Western capitalists have said that the issue in the Middle East is a matter of Arab nationalism or racism. This is a great fallacy... it is a world lie; it is a lie that capitalists would have the world believe. The real issue is oil and the protection of vested interests by capitalists... a vested interest based on colonialism or the exploitation of man by man. It will be a great day when the world is socialized... for then there will need be no reason for exploitation for the problem of economics will be no problem. With the advent of world socialism; economics will have reached a state of perfection. Mankind will have been saved. There will need be no war for the hammer will beat for peaceful purposes, the sickle will reap for all mankind, and the beautiful white dove will have free air in which to spread her wings.

E. D. K., Jr.

Was Soviet Intervention in Hungary Justified?

'The Soviet Union must acknowledge a terrible mistake ...'

Sidney Roger is a liberal, pro-labor radio commentator. What follows is an excerpt from his regular Sunday night program broadcast over California stations Nov. 4.

By SIDNEY ROGER

THE WHOLE WORLD has seen the cynical immorality of Britain and France.

And for several days (as the issue of aggression in the Middle East was debated in the UN), the United States and the Soviet Union stood side by side—partners in a moral position.

This Sunday those of us who cheered American-Soviet cooperation for peace are dismayed and shocked. Why? People are asking why? What possessed the Russians at a time such as this to throw away every shred of the moral position they held?

What motivated them to turn suddenly against a government in Hungary which just a few days before the Communist world hailed as going in a good democratic-socialistic direction? Only a few days before the Communist world spoke of "Comrade Nagy." What caused them suddenly, in the midst of negotiations aimed at friendly removal of Soviet troops, to throw armored columns into Budapest—an open betrayal—and to arrest the new government to throw Premier Nagy, a Communist, into jail; to call him in effect an imperial tool?

How can socialism be thus established ... how can a popular "people's democracy" be set up by Russian planes bombing civilians in Budapest?

There's no question that the Soviets had promised to remove their troops. The New York Times, with a Moscow dateline, reported the Soviets saying they were anxious to re-examine the whole matter of troops ... admitting errors (economic as well as political) ... and harsh attitudes toward their neighbors. There was a promise to treat their allies with greater "equality."

It's been hard to determine exactly who all the "rebels" have been in Hungary. There must be many very different groups among them ... even isolated pockets of former fascists among them ... perhaps some who wanted to return to capitalism.

Yet, by and large, it seems to me as I've read the news, the majority of the "rebels" are workers and students who wanted socialism continued. Many of the "rebels" are Communists—as is Nagy.

IN POLAND, and more recently in Hungary, there has been expressed a desire for more freedom, for an end to one-party government, for free elections leading to self-determined representative government, for freedom to study, for a free press and due process of law.

The students in Poland and

Hungary (and Romania, Czechoslovakia and East Germany may not be far behind) took the lead in demanding what some are inclined to call "bourgeois" morality and forms. Yet, it seems that workers in Hungary were willing to fight for the same demands ... plus serious economic demands.

Maybe we should try to understand why and how it can be that workers can rise up against a workers government.

In trade unions here at home entrenched leadership can become what's called "pie-cards."

They are the self-perpetuating leaders, who like their piece of easy pie so much they do everything to stay in power.

Workers can rise in fury against their own leaders, even their own emancipators, when these leaders start to live off the fat of the land, and when these same leaders start to use secret police, oppressive laws and rigid censorship in order to perpetuate their power.

Workers can fight with passion against unequal treatment—particularly at the hands of leaders who prate socialism while they live high.

The Soviet leadership said all this in their dramatic 20th. Congress revelations.

YOU can't impose socialism by shooting people. You can't earn respect and love for socialist ideals with guns and tanks and planes. No reasonable Hungarian could want to return to the dark clerical-fascist past. Will he now look



yearningly toward a socialist future with a gun at his head while he buries his dead?

Before this dreadful event in Hungary, the Soviets stood in the highest regard in the eyes of the world as they spoke harshly of British and French colonial intervention in Egypt's internal affairs. The cynical British said troops were ready to invade Egypt to keep the peace ... to protect Egypt from Israel!

With the same cynicism the Soviet Union shoots Hungarians ... even Hungarian socialists and communists ... to protect them from "reactionaries!"

This is a body blow to all men of good will who believe in socialism.

Never has world peace been so shaky. The H-bomb is much too close ... death is in the air. The Soviet Union must acknowledge a terrible mistake. Britain, France and Israel must rejoin the family of nations. Weak as it may be, it seems that our hope is the UN. For God's sake ... so that we won't deliver another insane world to our children, we must have peace!

'I oppose any outright condemnation of the Soviets ...'

John Pittman is an editor of the Daily People's World in San Francisco and a former foreign editor of the Daily Worker.

By JOHN PITTMAN

HOW DOES the Soviet intervention in Hungary affect our national interest, our national security—adversely or favorably? As of Tuesday, Nov. 6, I feel it necessary to reserve judgment, pending further information and study. I certainly oppose any outright condemnation of the Soviets for some fancied violation of "morality." The question is, whose morality?

Some people say the Soviet action in Hungary and the Anglo-French-Israeli action in Egypt are the same thing: imperialism. Perhaps that's the way they appear to many people. But isn't the inner content different?

Did the Russians act to restore the lands and factories of Hungary to the few families who owned them up to 1945? Did the British and French act to preserve the right of the Egyptians to own and control the Suez Canal? The picture may be confusing, but it's not that upside down.

However, it cannot be denied the Soviet intervention has further confused and divided the left, and provided fresh oratorical fare for Senators Eastland and Knowland. But the Soviet invasion of Poland in September, 1939 and its attack on Finland of Nov. 30, 1939, produced similar effects. Yet, except for incorrigible Soviet haters, no one seriously argues today that those two interventions (under Stalin's leadership, incidentally) affected American national security interests adversely.

Throughout the Spanish Civil War, as a columnist for this newspaper, I argued persistently for U. S. intervention against Franco and his Rome-Berlin partners. I still believe our armed intervention in that conflict would have furthered our national interest, possibly averting World War II, but surely rendering impossible our current military alliance with fascism.

Had Soviet intervention against Franco taken a more direct form than weapons and volunteers, I believe that too would have benefitted our country.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE embodied the threat of American intervention to protect the independence of the Latin American countries. And we rejoice today that, during the ascendancy of reaction in 19th century Europe, it protected our national interests as well.

The yearning for a world in which the principle of non-intervention will govern the relations of states and peoples is universal. And I, too, believe in incumbent on all partisans of socialism, especially those exercising state power, to take the initiative and set an example for realizing this aspiration of mankind.

Yet I do not understand the exercise of this initiative and example to mean the desertion or abandonment to destruction of forces also striving for the principle of non-intervention. One must remember that the initiative and example for change in Hungary, for the policy of non-intervention, came from the Communists. To refrain from

intervening in a situation where intervention will advance the cause of peace (as the U.S., Britain and France did in Manchuria in 1931, in Ethiopia in 1934, in Spain from 1936 to 1939, and in Czechoslovakia in 1939,) is no solution to the problem.

Actually, no matter how lofty the moral considerations advanced to justify it, this was an indirect, more deceitful way of intervening on the side of the fascist forces whose basic policy was one of continuous intervention in other countries.

Experience does not confirm that such a policy strengthens our national security, and advances the interests of our workers and farmers. And I fear the Eisenhower administration's abrupt announcement of a policy of non-intervention at the moment of the combined imperialist attack on Egypt, after four years of "brink of war" and "pactomania" intervention in the Mideast, will not rebound to our credit in Egypt or anywhere else.

WHETHER the Soviet intervention in Hungary, will further our national interests depends, it seems to me, on whether the unity of the Socialist countries has been strengthened or weakened.

If it has been weakened so as to encourage putschist adventures of native reaction and intervention by the West, leading to establishment of reaction-dominated, revanchist states on the Soviet perimeter, then the danger of World War III will have been immeasurably increased and our national security put in jeopardy.

The fact that after 11 years of predominantly Communist rule there are still potentially powerful reactionary forces in Eastern Europe should surprise no one acquainted with our own history. The Reconstruction legislatures and governments performed many good and democratic deeds during their 12-year existence. They were smashed when federal troops withdrew but this in no way proves the Negroes and poor whites were fed up with their policies of free public education, property ownership for women, and the abolition of penal servitude for debt.

IT IS debatable, of course, whether the continued presence of federal troops would have preserved these gains. But there can be no question that the former slaveholders, through force and political power based on force, have been able to impose a way of life on the whole of America, so that labor organization is still outlawed in the South and a Negro here in San Francisco is lucky to be able to own a home, a decent job, or get a fair trial.

And as for the right to self-determination, I am not convinced that the Hungarians have less opportunity to exercise it now than they would have had under a Western-oriented, anti-Soviet, anti-Communist Horthy-type regime.

These are some of the matters on which I feel much more information and consideration is required, before a judgment can be rendered that will have a healthy impact on Soviet-American relations, thereby strengthening the national interests of our country.

NAMES TO REMEMBER

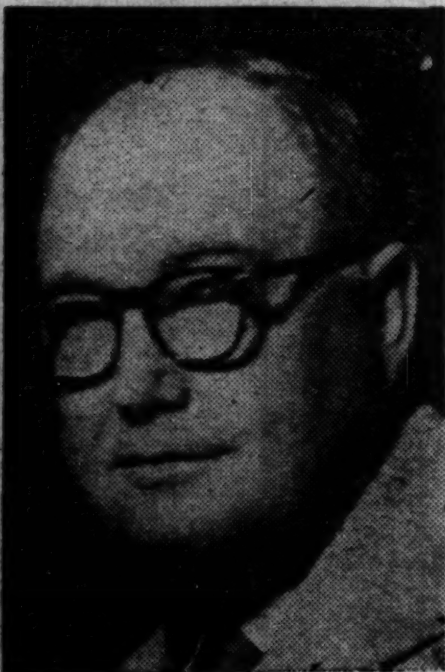
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SEN. EASTLAND

TV VIEWS



cue her son imprisoned in a foreign war. The desperate mother, finding her prayers futile, steals the Infant from the sculptured Virgin, forcing Mary to come to her aid. The rustic religion of the serfs of the Middle Ages seemed to be little different from the paganism that Aeneas found in Italy after his flight from Troy.

THE Moliere play on the Omnibus hour at 9 p.m. ripped the benign mask from this malignant masculinity. The play, "L'Ecole des Femmes," or "The School for Wives," though it was written about four centuries after the medieval scene of Camera Three (1662), was still considerably ahead of its time. It ridiculed the efforts of a middle aged man to assure himself a "perfect wife."

Bert Lahr played Arnolphe, the middle aged man with the Middle

Mr. Lahr's skill turned even some mistakes to good use, for when he forgot his lines he gave us the feeling that it was not the actor who was fumbling but the arrogant fool, Arnolphe.

IT IS now more than 40 years since I first saw "The School for

In the succeeding years I read the play with a growing pleasure that rose not so much from an increasing knowledge of French as from an increasing acquaintance with marriage and life in general.

We must marvel, indeed, at the objectivity with which Moliere, himself an older man married to a young wife, wrote a play directing all the shaft of a sharp wit against Moliere-Arnolphe and giving such a sensitive, sympathetic portrait of Armande-Agnes.

BACK WHEN the nation was younger—before TV and Elvis, and even radio—the telephone was sometimes cast in a romantic role.

The lyrics, you may recall, or have been told, went:

"Hello Central, Hello Central;
"Give me six--o--three,
"I've been waiting here all day,
"Pa and ma have gone away."

Then the chorus:
"All alone, all alone,
"Nobody here but me. . ." etc.

Today, however, with over 50 million telephones in the U. S.—more than half the total number in the world—romance has been elbowed away.

Each month, for millions of American families, the phone bill is a pointed reminder that they must pay tribute to A.T. and T.

Year in and year out, the mass of tribute rises. For the first nine months of 1956—the latest figures available—the total net profits came to \$453 million, compared to \$402 million for the same nine months of 1955.

A.T.&T.'s profit tide, though it moves on with the same inevitability as a glacier, does not come from nature, it is man made.

Every year or two, in almost every state, the officials of the area operating subsidiary of A.T. & T. appear before the state public service commission, pleading poverty, emphasizing the need for more development and research, and asking for a rate increase.

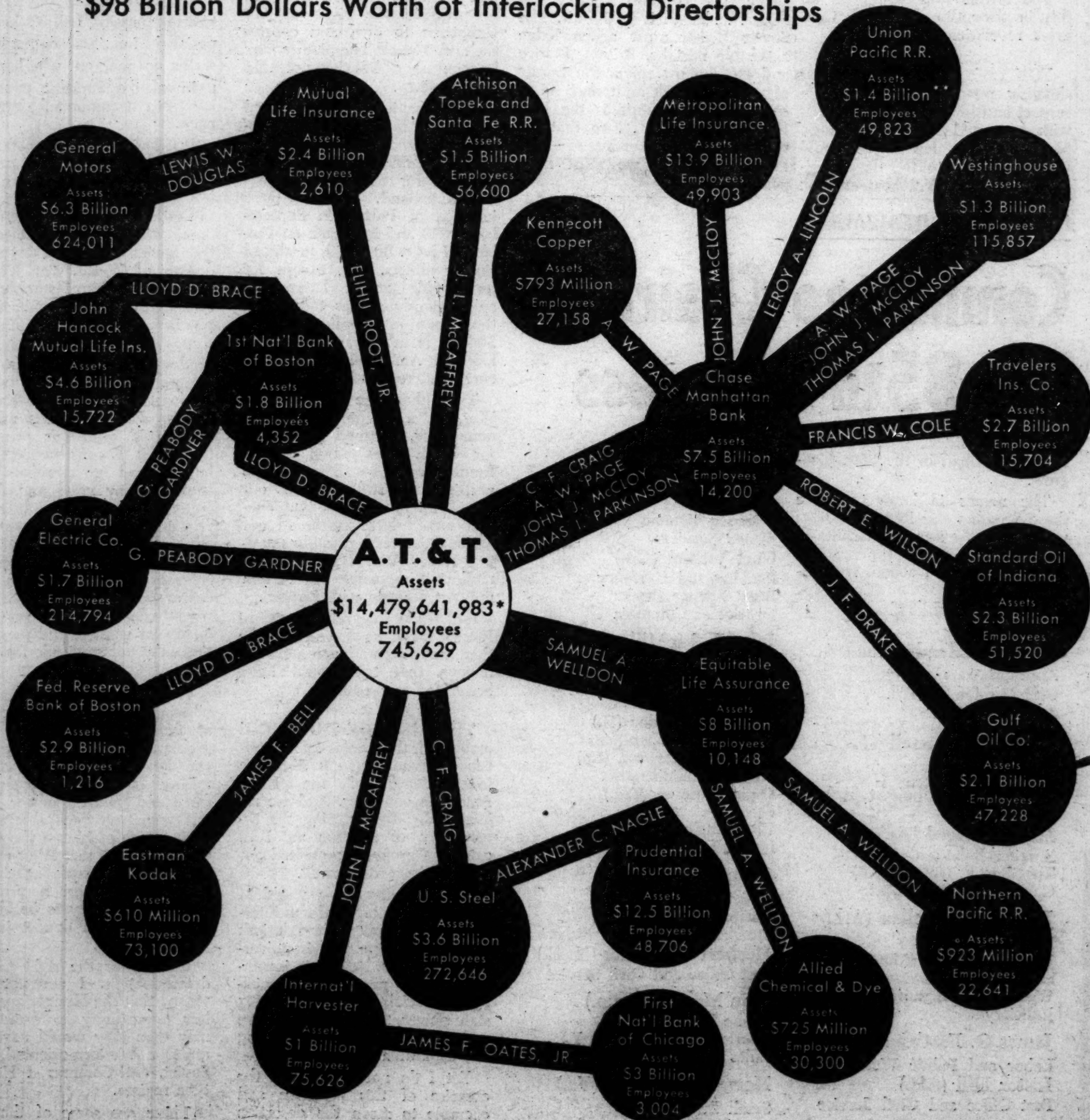
And great is the power of A.T. & T. during the five year period 1951-1955 the public service commissions handed it a total of \$397 million a year in increased rates, according to a recent study prepared by Labor Research Association.

"Substantial rate increases granted by regulatory authorities," were one of the two reasons cited by Business Week (Aug. 4, 1956) for the "sensational" profits of A. T. & T. The other reason was "increased traffic."

As a result, gross revenues of the Bell System reached \$5.3 billion last year, and net profits hit over \$683.5 million, or nearly three times those of 1949.

The stockholders have, consequently, done very well, thank you—much better than those who work for the giant monopoly. The

\$98 Billion Dollars Worth of Interlocking Directorships



This chart illustrates exercised in the Bell single closely-integrally one company, by two main divisions a manufacturing, with division.

This chart shows the which dominates the is part of an interlock exercises control over m try. A. T. & T. direct at least 23 other ma insurance and trust companies, including the dollars, have assets dollars. The assets of local) in the United less than one billion

The chart is reproduced from a folder "Corporate Structure and Interlocking Financial Connections of the Bell System" prepared by the Research and Education Departments of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

* This figure is net assets. It corresponds to assets figures of other corporations. Gross assets of A.T.&T. amount to \$18,279,103,292.

Source: Poor's Register of Directors and Executives-1956; Moody's Banks and Finance, Industrials & Transportation-1956; A.T.&T. Annual Report to Stockholders-1955.

THE VOICE WITH THE SMILE . . .



annual amount paid to stockholders climbed from \$178 million in 1945 to \$456 million last year.

The new stock which the stockholders have just been permitted to buy will "pile on another \$51-million a year" in dividends, as Business Week puts it.

No wonder that, as the business weekly put it, "most financial advisers" told "their clients to grab the new stock . . . At the offer price of \$100, this brings a nice 9 percent return, compared with the 5 percent to be gleaned from A. T. & T. stock at current market prices."

A. T. & T. through its fancy public relations advertisements paid out of your monthly bills, al-



ways boasts of the widespread ownership of its stock.

At its last stockholders meeting the company lifted the coverlet just a little on what lies under this "widespread" ownership. The trust says it is owned by some 1,435,000 shareholders living in about 10,000 American communities. Of these, it conceded, 41 percent own 10 shares or less.

What the A. T. & T. did not say is that even if all of the 42 percent owning 10 shares or less, actually the full 10 shares each, they would own only about ten percent of the shares and get only ten percent of the dividends from the Bell System's operations.

The trust's Madison Ave.-type propaganda division has the job of selling the octopus to the American people as a kind of gentle giant. The commercial press willingly goes along in this shady endeavor, as tit for tat for the mil-

lions that the phone companies spend in advertising.

The United Auto Workers Union charged, four years ago, that "many newspapers bend over backwards in playing along with Bell efforts to get higher rates. Whenever it has any differences with the union Bell also can count on most newspapers standing back of it." ("Ammunition" Dec. 1952).

It was established as much as 20 years ago that the consumers were being forced to pay extra for the privilege of paying their phone bills to a trust.

An investigation by the Federal Communications Commission revealed that the millions which the company spends to defeat anti-trust suits were put on the phone bills of consumers. Also added to the consumers' bills were the high fees and costs of securing rate increases, as well as the cost of the good-will ads which are designed to begot the phone users.

Anti-trust suits against A. T. & T. have, like those against other corporate giants, in effect tended to legalize monopolies. The recent "consent decree" or agreement reached between the government and A. T. & T. was an example of this. The suit, filed way back in 1949, charged A. T. & T. with using its ownership of Western Electric and other devices to wipe out all competition.

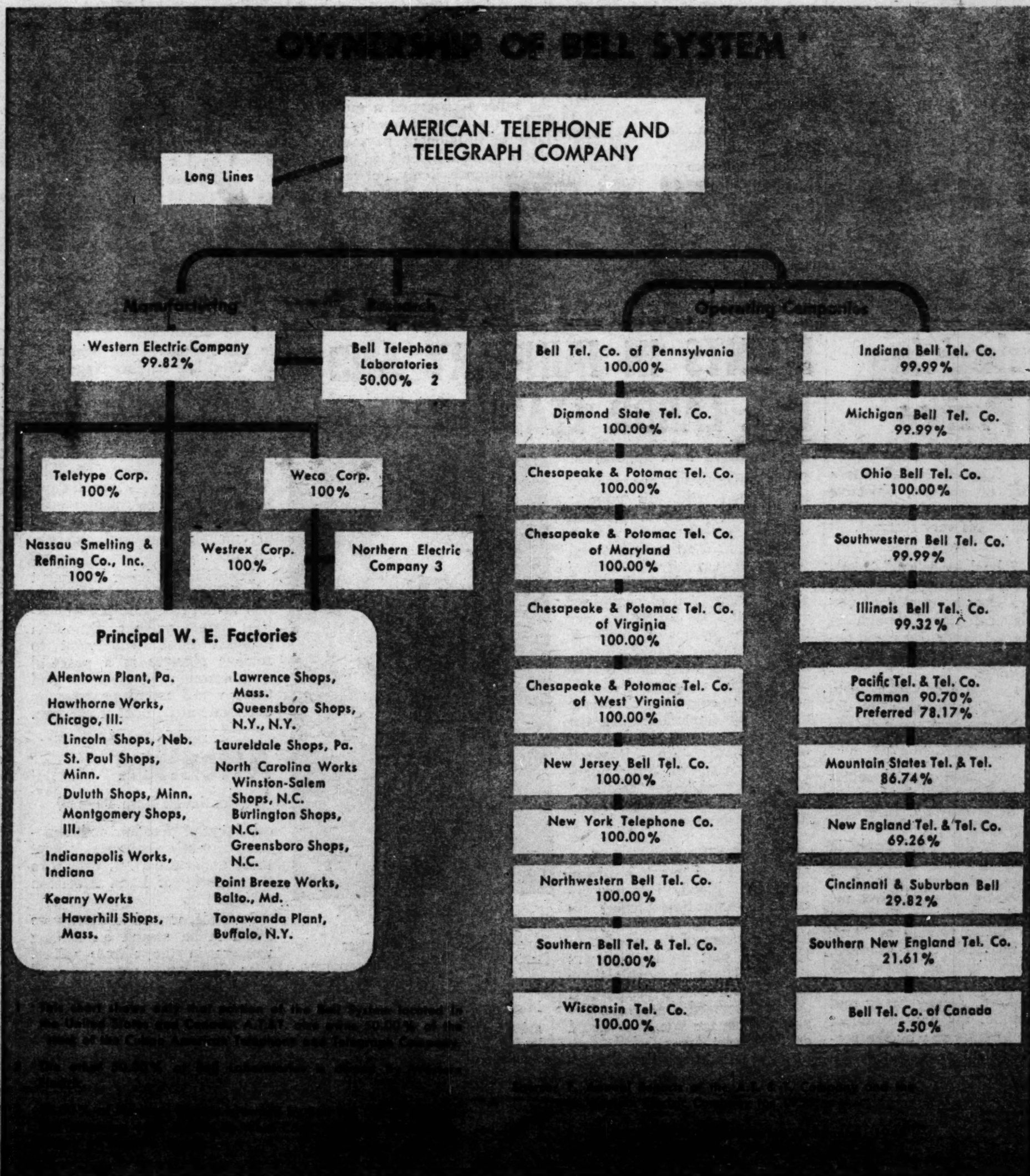
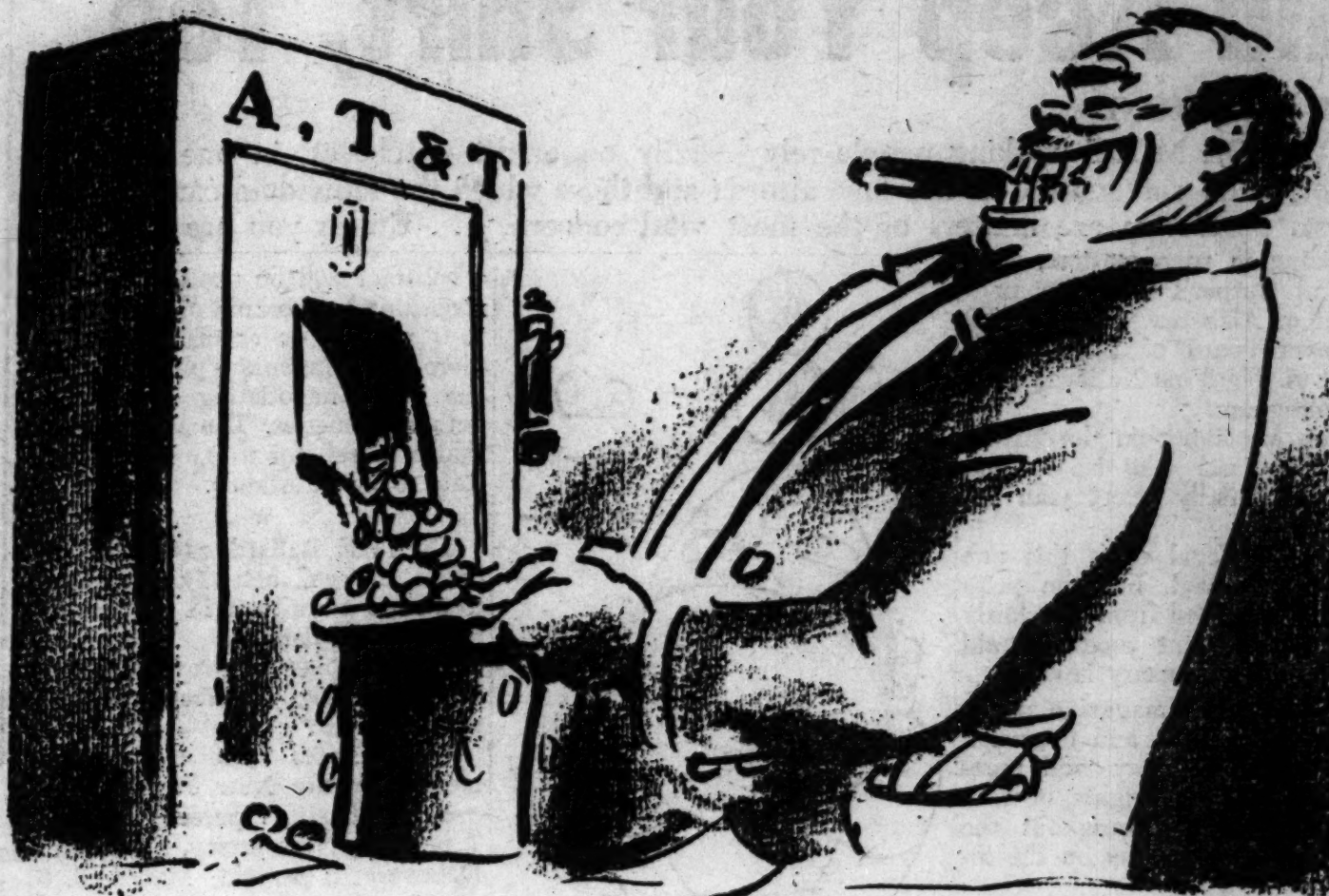
Millions of dollars (taken from phone users) were poured into the company's defense, and the final

consent decree in effect gives government legal sanction to the monopoly without touching its control of Western Electric.

The House Small Business and Judiciary Committee, after analyzing this consent agreement, came to the conclusion that there were strong indications that Attorney

General Herbert Brownell "granted A. T. & T. special and favorite treatment in the negotiation and the signing of the decree," as Rep. James Roosevelt pointed out in a protesting letter to President Eisenhower on Aug. 2. He charged also that Brownell refused to make available to congressional commit-

tees the files and facts relating to the government action. It was charged also that the consent decree was tainted "with a conflict of interest resulting from action taken by certain high-placed government officials who were also officers and or affiliated with A. T. & T. or its subsidiaries."



The chart is reproduced from a folder "Corporate Structure and Interlocking Financial Connections of the Bell System" prepared by the Research and Education Departments of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

How to Buy on Instalments And Keep Your Shirt, Too

By AL RICHMOND

SINCE MOST working people rely heavily on credit purchases, in one form or another, such safeguards as the law affords and those which the individual can take for his own protection are matters of the most vital concern. . . . Unless you are a lawyer specializing in such matters, or a reader of Harper's magazine, or a resident of Alabama, the odds are you never heard of the case of Ballard vs. The First National Bank of Birmingham.

If you are living on the installment plan (and who isn't?) that case might vitally affect your future.

Like most legal cases this one is rather involved, but the principle that emerged from it is fairly simple: Installment credit should be subject to anti-usury laws.

As the Harper's magazine article put it, enforcement and extension of this principle "may well revolutionize the legal rights of millions of families throughout the United States who buy on the installment plan."

In this instance, Sam Ballard, a truck driver who supposedly owned his \$17,000 tractor-trailer rig, was only eight days overdue on his payments. The rig was repossessed when he left it parked unattended.

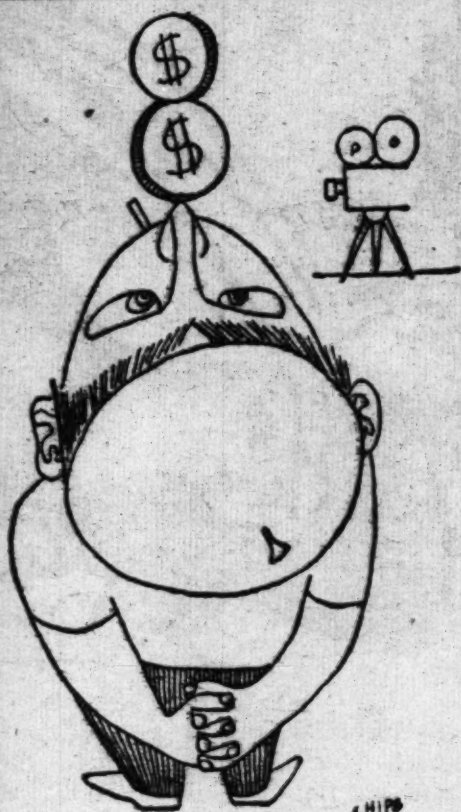
A long, involved legal battle followed, and finally the Fifth Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals held, 2 to 1, that Ballard was the victim of usury.

LIKE most buyers of motor vehicles, Ballard bought his through a conditional sales contract or "CSC." The "CSC" is an elaborate legal device for lending you money and then making believe that it really was not loaned.

Theoretically, the bank or finance company "buys" the "CSC" from the dealer at a "discount"—this being the difference between the cash price and the time price.

Theoretically, too, the buyer does not pay "interest"; he merely pays a "finance charge," or a "time price."

The court cut through this mum-



bo jumbo and ruled:

"The real transaction was a sale at cash price accompanied by a loan or extension of credit to which the bank was privy throughout. Any other result would leave that vast number of persons who purchase equipment and vehicles on credit, the financing of which is pre-arranged between the dealer and the bank or finance company, outside the pale of protection of the state and national laws against usury."

The court also quoted approvingly an earlier court ruling that in relation to usury it was the substance, and not the form, that counted.

"No disguise of language can prevail for covering up usury or glossing over a usurious contract," said the ruling. "The theory that

a contract will be usurious or not, according to the kind of paper bag it is put in, or according to the more or less ingenious phrases made use of in negotiating it, is altogether erroneous. The law intends that a search for usury shall penetrate to the substance."

IN THE Ballard case, the "finance charge" actually amounted to a little more than 11 percent on his unpaid balance.

Alabama law, however, puts a maximum eight percent interest rate on loans.

Other states with lower maximum rates are New York, 6 percent; Michigan, 7 percent; Illinois, 7 percent; New Jersey, 6 percent; Delaware, 6 percent; Maryland, 6 percent; Tennessee, 6 percent; and Missouri, 8 percent.

There are states with higher maximums or no maximums at all. California's 10 percent is higher than the average.

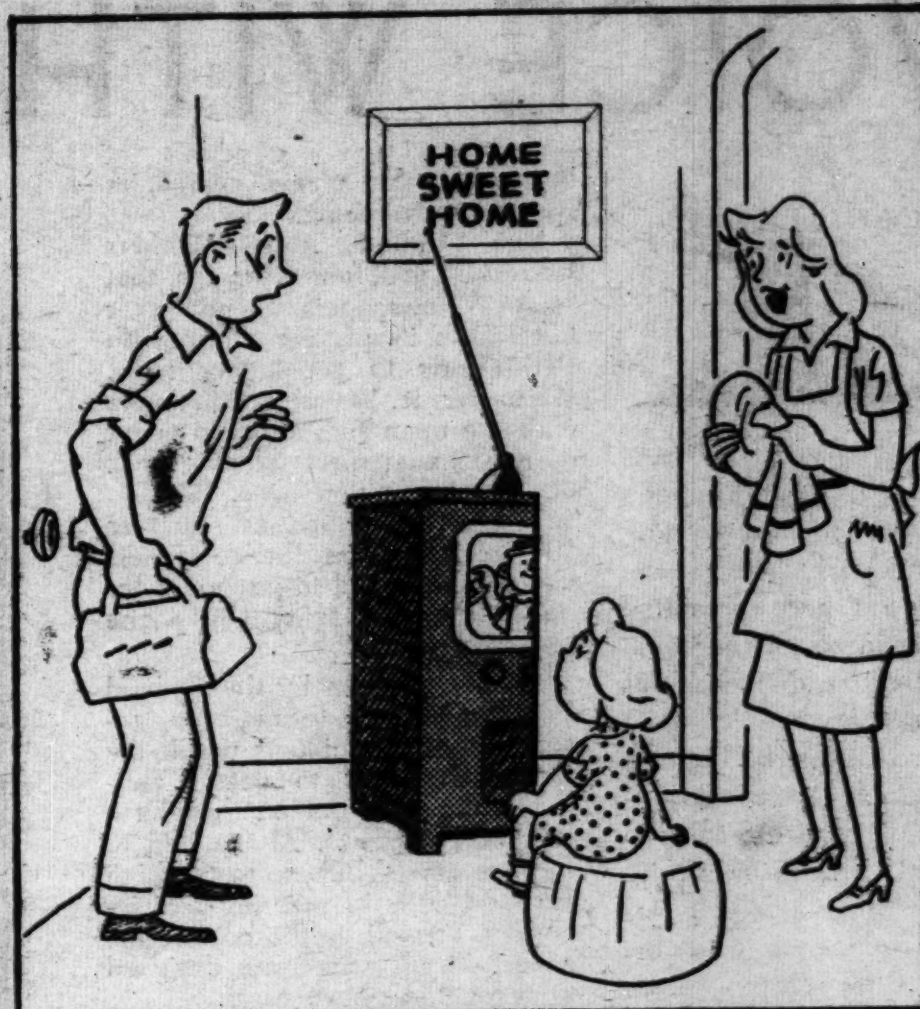
A LIBERAL attorney says that legal curbs on credit merchants could take two forms:

- The obvious one of lowering interest rates, and enforcing these lower rates despite "paper bag" gimmicks.

- Abolition or restriction of deficiency judgment.

The latter would mean that if the seller repossessed a motor vehicle or a piece of jewelry for default in installment payments, he would at most be entitled to collect the difference, if any, between cash received and the market value of the repossessed item.

AS FOR individual self-protection, the Research and Educational Department of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union recently gave some



"The company said we were only half paid up on the TV."

sound advice to members of that union.

The wisest ways to borrow money, according to the ILWU study, which analyzed a great many facts and credit practices, are:

- Through a credit union.
- Against a savings banks account.

In the latter case, the ILWU study cited the hypothetical example of a fellow named Bill.

Bill accumulated \$500 in a savings bank account, and thereafter had that as security for borrowing from that bank. He never borrowed more than \$500 at a time and tried to pay off his loans as rapidly as possible.

With this system, he was always receiving three percent compound interest on his \$500 deposit, and was paying five percent on the unpaid balance of his loan.

In contrast to Bill, there was a fellow named Joe who used the more "customary" credit channels—small loan companies and installment buying.

The ILWU study figured that over a year period Bill was able to

borrow \$10,000, paying out \$125 in interest, and receiving \$171.91 in interest on his savings account.

Bill thus had the use of \$10,000 and came out \$56.95 to the good. Joe, however, had to pay \$1,350 for the \$10,000 loan in credit he used.

UNDER a social setup like ours, the individual is compelled to look out for himself. Installment payments are personal, and frequently a highly painful matter. But credit as an institution is no personal issue.

Unions have done well to establish credit unions, to set up buying services in some instances, and to give members advice. But they could do more in the legislative field along the lines indicated previously.

The fact is that most interest rates and finance charges go far beyond the bounds of usury, ranging as high as 34 percent. There should be a law, or laws. And protective legislation could be secured if labor and other victimized sections of the population went to bat for it.

Thanksgiving and Praises

(Continued from Page 8)

Cervantes' "Don Quixote," was a high mark of realistic, objective art, by which a great artist makes capital out of his vevr torment.

"THE School for Wives" irritated the professional experts of Moliere's day. They accused it of violating classical rules, though in their pedantic words one could detect the tone of the injured self-righteous male.

Moliere wrote a one-act play to answer the critics, in which he developed the common sense theory that the first task of art is to give pleasure.

"Must we," asks one character in this one-act play, "enjoy our food and drink only by permission of the experts?"

And this is the test I apply in my reports on TV. I do not praise what I do not enjoy, nor do I write adversely on what gives me pleasure. The Producers Showcase musical comedy version of "Jack and the Beanstalk," for example, left me cold, and so, despite the pleasant patter singing, and despite Cyril Ritchard, Arnoly Stang and Celeste Holm, my only comment would be to surmise why the production failed. The trouble, I believe, was that the realistic touches of the peasant folklore were blurred or rubbed out entirely by the singing and dancing.

It is the realistic touches that made the medieval scenes of Camera Three and the Moliere play of Omnibus so enjoyable, and for this, in the spirit of the season, I can only offer thanksgiving and praise.

EVENTS IN HUNGARY AND U.S. LABOR LEADERS

(Continued from Page 3)

Other forces who have nothing in common with this popular movement, nothing in common with the socialist system, have jumped into what they believed was an opportunity to develop the protests into a bloody struggle for restoration of capitalism or even the old fascist regimes that once dominated most of those countries. These forces, many of them remnants of the fascist regimes that once dominated those countries or others nursed by imperialism in the bordering western lands, plus numerous western-financed propaganda and espionage agencies, were working for "Der Tag" since the day the Red Army liberated those countries.

IN POLAND these reactionary forces failed to gain headway towards a bloody uprising because there was timely leadership for the legitimate and constructive objectives of the people. In Hungary that leadership was lacking. Those in power there showed fear of the people and delayed the needed program. Unable to stem the tide, they called on the Soviet Army to help suppress it. The Soviet Union committed the serious initial mistake of agreeing to such intervention.

That intervention played into the hands of those who sought to arouse a full-fledged bloody uprising. Seizing the opportunity, those forces of violence eventually gained the upper hand and were already in the process of carrying out a bloody white ter-



WALTER REUTHER

ror such as usually comes with the advent of reaction to power, when the Soviet army's second intervention came. The reactionaries who for a brief period took leadership had their Roman holiday, knew, of course, that the USSR wouldn't let their type take power. The imperialist forces outside Hungary who incited them with empty promises of Western intervention, also knew it. The real object was apparently a bloodbath to dramatize the "liberation" policy, no matter how it ended.

Many people died needlessly

in the struggle while agents of the West like Ferenc Nagy who fled from America to Austria, and other of his kind were parked in border hotels, rubbed their hands in delight over the bloodbath and schemed tirelessly to keep it going as long as possible. And in those very same days, British and French planes were pounding Egyptian cities, including men, women and children, into dust.

People in our labor movement who honestly want to see progress in the east European countries should make a distinction between those who want to achieve changes in a peaceful way through movements and those who'd retard progress by deliberate incitement of violence.

Attention

(Continued from Page 6)

cal claims of "freedom and democracy" for other countries, except those under the U. S. yoke, like the majority of Latin American nations.

In Chile, several workers were killed in an assault on striking workers in the nitrate mines! over 200 were wounded and many more arrested for demanding better wages and working conditions.

Of these crimes, the American government and the American press have said nothing, not to speak of calling a special session of the United Nations to stop the murder of workers in that country.

Only last month more than 50 people in Honduras were slain by police force. In Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, and the Dominican Republic, crimes

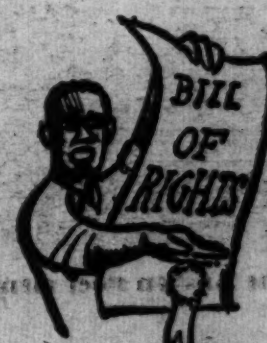
against freedom of the press are rampant, assassinations are the order of the day. Yet—the American government and its newspapers condone those crimes, claiming most of the time that they are "friends" of the U. S. and part of the "free world" fighting Communism.

In the American colony of Puerto Rico, the so-called "Associated Free State of Puerto Rico," the leader of the Nationalist Party, Albizu Campos has declared a hunger strike for one month protesting his jailing. Yet the American "free press" has nothing to say about this crime against a man who fights for the national liberation of his country.

This is the situation in the backyard of American imperialism, while at the same time its spokesmen at the United Nations and their puppets like Nunez Portuondo and Belaunde talk like parrots about the rights of other peoples to become independent.

We appeal to the American people to rally against these crimes by Latin American dictators at the service of Wall Street and the State Department.

Julio Jimenez, Pedro Rosado, Juan Igaravidez, Felicita Gonzalez de Vega, Juana Velazquez de Sosa, Ana Maria Gutierrez, and many others.



Women of China Are Seeking Improved Standards of Family Life

By SHIRLEY R. HUANG
HONAN, China.

THE WORKER'S discussion on women's fetters is one of which we women, at least, will never tire. Even from China, here, I have to put in my two bits.

I remember way back in the 30s in the U. S., hearing that the Soviet Union was a godless country where families were broken up, with husband and wife in factories and the children in kindergartens. More than 10 years later, I heard my neighbors in Shanghai sighing for the day when they would work in a factory and send their kids to a good kindergarten instead of messing around with coal stoves and dirty clothes and mending all day, and scolding the children when they were too busy to mind them.

With the rapid development of stable industries throughout China, new family problems have arisen which are common to all nations when women in the mass give up the care and feeding of a single male and his offspring for social labor.

China has some time to deal with these problems, provided by the still relative availability of housekeepers, but in the most rapidly developing cities even housekeepers are scarce. With the collectivization of the countryside, so that country women now work for regular wages, and particularly due to the extensive flood-control and irrigation developments which have gone a great way toward eliminating disasters in the countryside, there is no longer an excess of able-bodied women to housekeeping jobs in the city.

In the cities, too, more and more young women are entering expanding industries and older women are caring for their own grandchildren.

IT IS perhaps a measure of China's industrialization that the family problem has now reached proportions of a major national problem. A heated debate arose in the June, 1956, session of the National People's Congress on the subject of popularizing birth control.

We women, ourselves, are tired of waddling around behind an inflated abdomen every second year (the average), with a flock of small children claiming attention the minute mama appears. Both from the viewpoint of the family economy and of women taking part in study and social activity, a rapid birth rate is a real ball and chain.

Formerly children died like flies, and women were lucky to raise one in three or four. Today people have enough to eat, although the quality is still far from satisfactory. Midwives have been retrained with emphasis on antiseptics, and a system of regular inoculations against infectious diseases has been established.

A friend of mine, 38-year-old Wong Hsifeng, raised two out of



A young peasant woman who is learning to read.

nine children before liberation. She has raised three in the seven years since. In 1953 she was elected representative from her village to the county People's Congress, and that winter became vice-chairman of a new farm cooperative. She had to give up the vice-chairman's job a year later because of the difficulty of attending night meetings (held in another village) with a nursing baby and lack of time to care for feeding and clothing the family. Her daughter was kept out of school until old enough to qualify for night school (12 years old) to mind the babies.

With the establishment of co-operatives and collectives, the life of the farm woman is changing. Formerly she cooked, sewed, washed, made shoes, cut grass, fed the animals, herded the sheep, collected firewood, ground flour and a few other things besides working in the fields.

Now all the young women join in organized farm labor, and all the grandmothers are complaining that they cannot manage alone. The homestead work, however, is also gradually shifting to cooperative management. Animals are collectively fed (families still keep laying flocks, raise a pig, goat or sheep) and grass that the farmers cut is paid for.

Women earn work units in the time they used to spend gathering firewood, and buy coal, which is easier to use. The more advanced cooperatives grind flour for the members and establish creches and even a cafeteria during the busy seasons. The sewing is an ideological problem. There would still be no end of gossip if a farm lassie wore store-bought shoes, and a machine-stitched blouse is something for the dowry. Now that our neighbors have joined a collective, however, even my young married friends are kicking over the traces and wearing bright prints, and I expect next year they will have them tailor-made. They already give some of the school children's clothes to cheap tailors. Of course, many men have a tailor-made Sun-

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author if this article lived in the United States before going to China. During the last 10 years she has had intimate knowledge of the problems she writes about. Besides writing, and following cultural and political events, she is busy taking care of her five children. "I type with my hands and rock the cradle with my foot," she says.

day suit, which raises not a peep of gossip.

INDUSTRIAL and office workers have troubles of their own. An eight-hour day, six-day week without paid vacations is still the rule in China (before liberation, factories usually imposed 12-hour days, 7-day weeks and no holidays). Technical, literacy and political studies must be made up to get ahead. Transportation from suburban and country areas to big meetings in town is often poor or non-existent. Bureaucrats in management lightly add on extra responsibilities, and particularly Sunday meetings.

Under these conditions, the woman with a pregnancy, a nursing baby or a whole passel of younguns is forced to drop out of activities that men are able to keep up with, which prejudices her opportunities in both her job and her social activities.

The acute housing shortage (most new factory or building sites are in suburbs or small towns without private rental accommodations for expanded populations), the necessity for shifting pregnant women off unsuitable jobs, the difficulty in some jobs for women with nursing babies (city transit, railroads, etc.) have led to discriminatory hiring policies.

The working conditions of housekeepers have become greatly improved, including a day off every week, which was formerly unheard of, but this leaves the working mother no day off whatever. Inconsiderate placement policies and the housing problem have led to workers' families staying with the in-laws, while the husband lives in his factory dormitory, or to husband and wife in widely separated jobs, the children sometimes living with grandparents or even strangers.

ALL these problems came under discussion at the Congress last June. It was decided to legalize abortions (their being illegal has not stopped them, and sometimes having another baby would be a real hardship), while popularizing methods of birth control. A wage reform and general increase was already under study, so delegates directed their fire on other facets of workers' welfare. They demanded that institutions take measures to meet their most pressing housing problems, although the major burden of slum clearance and new housing will remain with the government.

A grand reallocation of personnel is taking place, so that couples will at least be working in the same district and able to establish a home. The onslaught was intensified and is being vigorously conducted through both daily papers and magazines, on the too prevalent bureaucratic attitude toward women workers in town and country which, instead of tackling and solving the concrete problems they face, shuts them out of responsible positions, "releases" or refuses to hire them, attacks them for "backward ideology" if they cannot keep up with the pace due to their family responsibilities, etc. A special campaign is being conducted against Sunday meetings, and the government has for a long time been urging elimination of redundant meetings and streamlining of necessary ones. Institutions have been directed to step up the establishment of creches (kindergartens and



A woman member of Congress talking with a group of her constituents.

New Serum May Cure Crippling Sclerosis

FOUR tiny packages recently were shipped with care to a Moscow airport and put aboard an airliner for Stockholm. Two of them, destined for Holland and Switzerland, weighed 3.5 ounces each. The other two were still smaller. They bore addresses in the United States and Portugal. They were the lightest cargo on the plane... but by far the most valuable.

The first two packets each contained ten ampules of vaccine against disseminated sclerosis.

MULTIPLE or disseminated sclerosis has always been considered an incurable disease. Its etiology was being looked for in all the clinics of the world but research failed to reveal the secret of its origin.

"A great number of people tortured by disseminated sclerosis applied to us, but we are powerless to help them," wrote the outstanding Paris physician Victor Laffitte.

Suddenly, reports came from the town of Tourcoing, in the north of France, on the miraculous healing of Roland Degryze who had suffered from the disease.

Thirty months ago, this man, full of strength and still young in years, lost the use of his left and then his right leg. Some time passed, and his fingers ceased to move. Soon, the disease affected his sight, and he became blind. The doctors diagnosed his

illness as disseminated sclerosis, which meant that there was no hope.

Friends of Degryze wrote to many countries, including the Soviet Union. Soviet doctors asked their Tourcoing colleagues to confirm the diagnosis of the patient. Two weeks later, the vaccine sent from Moscow was tried on Degryze for the first time.

We were shown the picture of the lucky patient from Tourcoing. Now he is quite cured of the disease which was considered incurable for centuries.

WE FOUND one of the doctors who discovered this vaccine, Professor Antonina Shubladze, at the Institute of Virology where she was writing replies to letters from far-off countries.

While the professor was writing to Mrs. Michelmann from Berlin who had asked about the treatment of her sick daughter, we looked through the extensive correspondence of the institute. There were letters and telegrams from Chile, Morocco, Switzerland, Egypt, Greece, Poland, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Albania, Finland.

Four foreign ministers of health—those of France, Belgium, Sweden and Norway—have already approved the vaccine of the Soviet doctors Margulis and Shubladze. The pharmaceutical firms of these countries have concluded agreement for wholesale supply of the vaccine. The Kharkov serum and (Continued on Page 14)

available under the regular school systems).

THERE is still the problem of the men. The non-earning housewife is often slighted by her husband, and even more by other working people, particularly if she lives in institution quarters where there is no housewives' organization and she is unable to talk back.

The Peking "People's Daily," the C.P. national newspaper, has spent much space in pointing out what the housewife actually contributes to both the comfort and the economy of the home, and that her task is not simply "playing with the baby all day." In families where the wife's salary is a basic part of the income, not just a supplement, often disproportionately greater percentage of her salary goes into household expenses. At the same time many husbands seldom mind household matters, and keep themselves free of the clinging little duties that attach even to the working woman with someone to mind her housekeeping.

THE stay-at-home housewife can be socially active in the block organizations, which include health and sanitation, welfare, education

(literacy, etc.) and other work. A model block worker has all the prestige of the model industrial worker.

However, she has to find the time, and as yet the housework is an endless and depressing round. The Chinese housewife would love her share of modern gadgets. At least half an hour a day is wasted on caring for a coal stove. Clothes are scrubbed and sewing and even shoemaking done by hand. As salaries increase, more of this work is finding its way out of the home. Even shopping is becoming simplified. Shanghai markets are conducting an experiment—various dishes cleaned and prepared daily in servings of various sizes so that nothing remains but the cooking. Business is brisk.

As more people take jobs outside the home, the block organizations, which are so vital to the health and happiness of the neighborhoods, will depend more and more on housewife volunteers. Certainly a major factor in releasing women for greater social participation will be replacement of household drudgery with social services. Another will be the 30-hour week.



Worker at the Anshan steel plant



The Worker Sports



on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

THE 7 GREAT YOUNG ONES . . .

IN BASEBALL, there is a type of player who most excites the manager, coaches and owners. He is the player who is UNMISTAKABLY an exceptional star and is young enough to virtually guarantee ten years or more of unusual performance. I don't mean the "ifs", or "nearlys" or "potentially greats" or "sometimes greats". I mean the sure, hard stuff of unarguable greatness.

Taking the age of 25 or younger as the dividing line, I ran my eye through the big league rosters and came up with seven players who meet my idea of what this player is. Here is my list, according to age so as not to start any arguments about placement:

FRANK ROBINSON of the Cincinnati Reds, will be 21 in June.

AL KALINE of the Detroit Tigers, will be 22 in December.

HENRY AARON of the Milwaukee Braves, will be 23 in February.

HERB SCORE of the Cleveland Indians, was 24 in June.

MICKEY MANTLE of the New York Yankees, was 25 last month.

WILLIE MAYS of the New York Giants, was 25 in May.

ERNIE BANKS of the Chicago Cubs, was 25 in January.

As present values run, it is a reasonable proposition that each and every and any one of this special seven could command anywhere from \$300,000 to a half million on the open market.

ROBINSON, of course, was the most overwhelming Rookie Of the Year choice in a long time. The lanky, serious young man from Oakland, had no great minor league record back of him, had suffered a bad arm injury the year before down in Tulsa, and burst on the scene unheralded and unknown to most fans and scribes.

However, there were some of us who had heard about the precocious young man, mainly from Negro big leaguers who have a good idea of the possibilities of young Negro prospects.

Frank's solid thumping and 38 homers (tying the rookie record) was a big factor in the Reds' meteoric rise from a poor fifth to a dazzling third, just two games out of the pennant, and if the Army doesn't get him, is a big part of Cincinnati's hopes of blasting past the fading Dodgers next year to take it all. I have not spoken to a single ballplayer who does not agree at once that this young man has to be one of the game's truly great hitters.

AL KALINE is one of the exceptional young men who hurdle the handicap of being a "bonus baby" plucked right from high school ball to the big leaguers and forced to spend two years in the majors. This "natural" made the leap past minor league schooling when given the chance. His is a phenomenal fielder with a great arm and a hitter who zoomed to the league championship in his first year of regular play and this year, after a bad start, still wound up with 128 rbi's and a .318 batting average. There are few limits to where this intelligent, modest young Baltimore product can wind up.

HENRY AARON won the league batting championship and had his partisans for "Most Valuable" though it went to Don Newcombe, who richly earned it with his 27 pennant wins. From the day this quiet young fellow from Mobile first entered the league, everybody including Ty Cobb said he could be the greatest right handed hitter since Rogers Hornsby. He is a good, improving outfielder too.

IF HERB SCORE isn't another Lefty Grove, everyone will be fooled. The blazing left-hander from Long Island is clearly on the way to setting strikeout marks and after his magnificent 20 and 0 soph year the word from his former manager Al Lopez is that you still haven't seen him fully developed as he will be!

MICKEY MANTLE, the All-American of the 1956 season, the youngster from Commerce, Okla., who finally overcame too-

early publicity pressure and leg injuries to blossom into the player of the year, hardly needs description right now. Suffice it to say that no player in history ever combined the attributes he possesses as the man who can hit the ball the furthest, run the fastest and come darn close to throwing the strongest. Don't think he isn't steadily developing into a superb centerfielder either.

WILLIE MAYS' off season with a collapsing ball club last year (in which he merely hit .295 with 46 homers, and stole 40 bases and made catches nobody else could touch) still has the support of all for super stardom. The youngster from Fairfield, Alabama, who hit 51 homers a year ago also has his supporters as the one most likely to break Babe Ruth's record. Without question, he is the greatest fielding outfielder living.

ERNIE BANKS, also a bit bogged down with a losing team as the Cubs plunged to the bottom, and hampered with injuries,

Olympics Play for Peace

By STEVE MURDOCK

SAN FRANCISCO.—Almost 64 years ago a young man arose at a meeting at the Sorbonne in Paris and declared, "Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers. There is the free trade of the future—and on the day when it shall take its place among the customs . . . the cause of peace will have received new and powerful support."

The man was Baron Pierre de Coubertin, father of the modern Olympic Games. The concept he envisioned with so much hope that November day in 1892 has come to pass.

Thursday, when Americans were sitting down to Thanksgiving dinner, an athlete carried the burning Olympic torch aloft into Melbourne Cricket Ground. At precisely 4:32 p.m., Australian time, the final runner carrying the flame kindled from the sun's rays at Olympia—site of the ancient games in Greece—ran around the track and ignited the urn that burns above the arena for 15 days and nights.

When the Duke of Edinburgh stepped forward to declare, "I proclaim open the Olympic Games of Melbourne, celebrating the 16th Olympiad of the modern era," the Olympic ideal as a force for peace was put to another test.

It was a test met well by the athletes of the world four years ago at Helsinki. War still raged in Korea and Indo-China when the athletes of 70 nations—the highest total in the history of the Olympic Games—were assembled in Finland.

What they accomplished was perhaps best expressed by a non-

finally got going toward the end of the season and was climbing rapidly to the pace which in '55 saw him do things with the bat no other shortstop ever did, with 44 homers and 117 rbi's. He also as a soph cracked the mark for grand slams. All this and a defensive shortstop!

THESE ARE the seven great young ones. There are maybes and possibles and almosts close to them, like Kuenn, Boyer, Bailey, and, well, let's start no arguments. Anyhow the unmistakable seven greatest come from six states, with Alabama claiming two in Mays and Aaron. Since it is just nine years since the foolishness of discrimination was stopped, it is noteworthy that four of the seven greatest young ones are players who would never have made the big leagues before 1947.

Good luck and fine years ahead for the Big Young Seven!

contestant with cause for bitterness. Dick Hamilton of Los Angeles then 22, almost had his right hand shot off the year before while serving with the Marines in Korea. He was at the Games as a spectator.

"I had come," he said, "to hate anybody or anything connected with communism." After watching the Olympic Games progress and the sportsmanship exhibited by all athletes, including those of the Soviet Union, Hamilton changed his mind.

"I . . . believe that if the people of the world could conduct themselves as their athletes did at the Olympic Games that war would be on the way out."

Somewhat the same sentiment was expressed last week by Wil-

OLYMPIC CHAT— ZATOPEK AND U.S. COACH

MELBOURNE.—Czechoslovakian distance star Emil Zatopek never interrupted his 20-mile training runs to speak to anyone, but he did so for the first time one day last week when he stopped to warmly embrace an old friend, Coach Bud Winter of the American team.

The two men met in India in January this year when Zatopek was competing there. Winter asked how Zatopek's recent hernia operation was and Zatopek lowered his tracksuit to expose an ugly six inch scar.

"Oh, it's O.K. now," replied the cheery Czech. "It won't be this that will slow me down, it will be age."

"My old marathon time from Helsinki is not good enough now," he continued. "There are now at least 20 runners who can better that time."

Zatopek was running in an old pair of brown slippers. He explained, "I've got three or four blisters on my feet, I put butter in my track shoes but it doesn't make any difference."

As he ran off to continue his training, a young man asked for an autograph. Zatopek signed and laughed, "I don't understand this autograph business; if you are interested in sports, you must run, not carry little books around."

'Ridiculously Easy' to Keep Fit Says Our Olympic Dr.—Here's How

MELBOURNE.—If you "have trouble catching your breath after catching the I.R.T. or are distressed when you reach for your shoelaces, chances are, brother you're in bad shape."

That's the word for the average man from Dr. Richard You of Honolulu, doctor of the U. S. Olympic team.

Not everybody can be an Olympic performer. But it takes a lot of condition and stamina to get through the rigors of ordinary everyday life and too many people don't give themselves a chance, according to Dr. You.

"We have very little trouble with these athletes, aside from ordinary things such as colds and injuries suffered in competition," he explained. "But among the people in the every day walk of life,

nine out of 10 are victims of sluggish circulation."

His two suggestions to such as you are: push away from the dinner plate a bit quicker, and make it a rule to do a series of light calisthenics for from 10 to 15 minutes every day.

"It's ridiculously easy for the average person to stay healthy and in shape," Dr. You insisted. "Eat enough iron, liver and protein and then work off that avoirdupois."

The doctor, a former Hawaiian wrestling champion who developed world weight lifting champion Tommy Kono and a number of other noted athletes, is emphatic about the necessity for supercharging your circulation with exercise.

"Nobody wants or needs a powerful set of muscles for ordinary living," he conceded. "That's for those who want to be champions

in one field or another. But a certain amount of exercise is very vital to the health of sedentary people."

So if you want to jazz up those corpuscles, get down on that bedroom floor, bub, and roll that torso for 15 minutes to a half hour.

"Bending exercises and toe-touching is the easiest," Dr. You prescribes. "But the average man also would do well to get himself a set of dumbbells or bar bells, light ones to begin with and heavier ones later if so desired."

If you are missing that 8:15 by a half step and can't seem to get an earlier start, you need more liver and iron. But for you walkers who are content to wait for the next train, vitamins, mineral rich food and proteins, well balanced, still are highly necessary.

fred Kent-Hughes, the chairman of the organizing committee for the Melbourne Games.

"Never before in the history of the Olympics," he said, "have the Games been staged under such difficult conditions."

"This is all the more reason why, with the backdrop of international tension, both the players on the stage and the audience should make a special effort to ensure that the true spirit of the Olympics triumphs over international distrust and jealousies."

He then went on to note that "some teams whose members are most intimately associated with the present tension have already assured the Olympic organizing committee that they wish to compete in accordance with the highest tradition of the Games." He meant Hungary and the Soviet Union.

One of those traditions is peace. While the Olympic Games of antiquity were in progress armies were withdrawn from the field by mutual consent and there was a cessation of hostilities. A strict truce was maintained during the entire period of the Games.

An example of this was provided by the German team, which is composed of athletes from East and West Germany. Gerhard Stoeck, head of the team, declared, "We are one team and the spirit of comradeship, friendship and sportsmanship is high." He said he hoped Germany would provide an example to the world.

So did the world.

HOW THEY FINISHED IN HELSINKI IN '52

1. United States	614
2. Russia	553-1/2
3. Hungary	308
4. Sweden	267
5. Germany	170-1/2
6. Finland	162-1/2
7. Italy	158-1/2
8. France	158-1/2
9. Great Britain	117
10. Czechoslovakia	113-1/2
11. Australia	97
12. Switzerland	92-1/2
13. Japan	71
14. South Africa	67
15. Denmark	58
16. Argentina	55
17. Norway	54
18. Netherlands	44
19. Iran	40
20. Jamaica	39
21. Turkey	36-1/2
22. Belgium	34
23. Rumania	31-1/2
24. Canada	30
25. Brazil	30
26. Poland	26-1/2
27. Austria	23
28. Egypt	22
29. Yugoslavia	22
30. New Zealand	19
31. Luxembourg	17
32. India	17
33. South Korea	16-1/2
34. Chile	14
35. Mexico	12
36. Lebanon	11-1/2
37. Portugal	10
38. Trinidad	8
39. Uruguay	8
40. Ireland	6
41. Spain	5
42. Philippines	4
43. Venezuela	4
44. Bulgaria	4
45. Cuba	3
46. Pakistan	3
47. Bahamas	2
48. Greece	1-1/2
49. Singapore	1

Strontium

(Continued from Page 1)

EISENBUD by a careful analysis figured that the increase certain to come in strontium-90 in milk from the residue of bomb explosions to date would not endanger individuals through a 70-year life span.

But he said nothing about what the effects would be if tests were not stopped at once.

All his estimates were based on the assumption that there be no further bomb explosions.

He also made it clear that certain problems exist in definitely measuring the intake of strontium-90 in the soil, and that the course of tracing this isotope on its "long and tortuous" path from the mushroom cloud to its nesting place in the bone of men and infants, is not simple.

Strontium-90 is the particular menace it is because of two characteristics. One is its long half-life, 28 years—or, the time required for it to decay to one-half of its original radioactivity. The second is the fact that the human body does not distinguish between it and calcium. Thus if taken in with food or water, strontium-90 will be deposited in the skeleton, like calcium. As a result, the threat of bone cancer has alarmed scientists, who spoke out in large numbers against further H-bomb tests after Adlai Stevenson proposed international negotiations to cease them.

EISENBUD came up with an estimate that at worst, the strontium-90 already released by bomb explosions can result in 8.3 microcuries (8.3 millionths of a curie, unit of measure of radium emanation, named for Marie Curie) of strontium-90 per gram of calcium in the metropolitan New York milk of the future.

(This is conservative, he said, as it leaves out a possible factor, that much of the strontium-90 now in milk may be taken in by cows eating plants covered with fresh fall-out; he is assuming tests stop and future strontium would be from the soil or from that stored now in the stratosphere.)

What does this figure mean? It can be compared to the average strontium-90 presence in New York milk in the summer of 1955 of 2.5 micromicrocuries per gram of calcium.

But its meaning is clearer when we see how he measures its effect on human bone. Since the human body treats strontium as if it were calcium, in the process of converting milk to human bone we can count on 8 micromicrocurie per gram of skeletal calcium as "the upper limit of the foreseeable strontium burden in the population of this area from detonations, which have already occurred," he said.

EISENBUD SEES THIS as a safe amount—even multiplying it by three to get an average for the U.S., as other regions such as North Dakota have a higher ratio of strontium-90 in the soil, he figures 25 micromicrocuries still would be within safe limits. He estimates 100 as the limit for public exposure.

As Ralph Lapp has pointed out ("Atoms and People," published by Harper & Brothers), the AEC assurances to date take no account of bombs to be tested in the future, and Eisenbud is no exception, nor does he pretend to go beyond limits of the hazard of those fallen to date and their lingering menace.

Lapp declared, "... if one makes a reasonable guess about the next decade of the arms race, then one concludes that in the next fifteen years people all over the globe will begin to approach an MPA (Maximum Permissible Amount) unit of radiostrontium taken into their bones from milk, vegetables and foodstuffs which is dusted by the fallout." He drew his conclusion from "actual measurements made by Project Sunshine personnel, using human bones made available from hospitals."

A NETWORK of monitoring stations operating in the U. S. and abroad since 1951 has been meas-

uring radioactivity in fallout. Eisenbud said it numbered 88 stations in 46 countries and territories until recently, but in the last few months had been increased, with various added governments cooperating with the AEC.

Up to 1954 it was relatively easy to determine the age of the mixed radioactive particles caught by the stations with their one-square-foot cellulose film covered with an adhesive.

But since the beginning of H-bombs, it is another story. The earlier bombs distributed the bulk of their perilous debris below the tropopause—a transition zone in the atmosphere, below which lies the troposphere, extending to the earth's surface. Here it did not linger long before rain and other factors brought it to the earth's surface.

With the introduction of weapons yielding megatons (millions of tons) of TNT, clouds of radioactive debris pierce the tropopause and become distributed in the stratosphere. Because of the long life of strontium-90 and the leisurely way it carries on up in the stratosphere, the matter of estimating strontium fallout became complicated. As Eisenbud described it:

"From this relatively stable region of the earth's stratosphere, the particles descend slowly, and fallout to the earth's surface occurs over a period of time which is measured in years rather than weeks or months."

Tests have shown that from the stratosphere, the descent of strontium-90 is virtually uniform over the world. Thus, wherever the bomb explodes, if it is exploded for "scientific" purposes and not for direct extermination, it plays no favorites.

Eisenbud pointed out, however, that the total area sampled by the network is only 176 square miles, and questioned the adequacy of the coverage and the possibility there are areas where strontium-90 may be deposited more thickly than at any of the stations, hundreds of miles apart.

AFTER STRONTIUM-90 reaches the earth's crust, it "takes a relatively long time to complete the biological route to bone," said Eisenbud.

"At the present time the skeletons of all but very young children were formed prior to the introduction of strontium-90 to the soil," he continued.

Illustrating the supposed lag between the amounts found in the soil and that found in milk, although he says too little is known yet to know its exact relationship, he cites the fact cattle may be fed on hay many months old, and the storing of foods in commercial distribution.

He also provided a chart showing that even with the sharp rise in the strontium-90 content of milk in New York in early September, the rise since early 1954, when regular sampling of New York milk began, is slower than that in the soil of the metropolitan New York milk shed.

THE MILK contamination, he explained, may have come through the feed by way of the soil, or it may be the cow ate plants on whose surface were freshly deposited fission materials.

If the primary source is from the surface contamination of feeds, a cessation of bomb tests, he said, would mean less strontium content in coming years, as the "stratospheric inventory of strontium" becomes depleted and fallout onto feed surfaces is less. But if it is primarily due to the soil, it can be expected to increase in proportion to the soil content of strontium. Maximum pollution of the milk would be reached only after the "stratospheric reservoir" were emptied in the soils.

He said it is not known whether the "steep increase" in radioactive content of New York milk in September was due to fresh fallout from foreign bomb explosions last summer or to an increase of strontium take-up from soils.

Montgomery

(Continued from Page 1)

solve of the problems which our segregation laws answer. To insure public safety, to protect the peoples of both races, and to promote order in our city we shall continue to enforce segregation. We ask the honest consideration and cooperation of all citizens with this decision on the part of the City Commission."

Sellers added: "The decision of the Supreme Court is not a decision against Montgomery—but a decision against the entire South. It is a decision against our ideas of segregation."

BUT the Negroes, representing roughly 45 percent of Montgomery's population, thought otherwise. The MIA moved to expedite the mandate of the Supreme Court in reaching Alabama. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black refused to speed up the process by which a decision reaches a lower court, and it likely will be 25 days before action to enforce the court's ruling. Meantime, Negroes are still staying off the buses.

Reinforcements were quick in forming for the position taken by the MIA. J. H. Bagley, the district supervisor of the Montgomery City Lines, which owns the city bus franchise, gave his company's view as follows:

"If the injunction (issued against desegregation by a state court last June) is removed, we will operate under the law—whatever the law is. It would appear that if the injunction is removed, our present method of segregating passengers would be unconstitutional."

And in Washington U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell called for Dec. 10 a meeting of U. S. Attorneys in 14 Southern states with laws requiring segregation in local transportation. Brownell made this observation in connection with his call:

"Prior to the Supreme Court's decision (of Nev. 13) a number of states, counties and municipalities and other agencies of local government adopted discriminatory measures of this kind. It is now clear that any such law, statute, ordinance or regulation must be regarded as a dead letter."

To enforce these laws, Brownell added, is to commit a "crime against the United States." The Dec. 10 conference, Brownell said, would consider what measures to take "to secure observance of the U. S. Constitution and laws by the carriers and all others."

Brownell's conference was opposed by the state Attorneys General, Deep South states and some Public Service Commissions.

POSSIBLY the most intemperate reaction to the high court ruling came from Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi. Coleman said flatly that Mississippi would not comply and that he would use the police powers of the state to interpose against federal law. Coleman's statement was embroidered editorially by the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News on Nov. 16 with these bits of racist truculence:

"The police power of the commonwealth is at the Governor's command. So is the national guard. So is the power of sheriffs to organize posses of deputies when they believe it necessary to preserve peace and order."

And this: "The Supreme Court and the NAACP, aided and abetted by the party in power, wants the South to commit suicide. We will not comply with an order that ultimately means mongrelization and irreparable ruin for the white race."

There were similar yelps along the same line from other Deep South organs. But the moving finger of the court had written. Law was being squared more and more with morality; and both were on the side of those who rejoiced at hearing the news of Jim Crow's legal death on Nov. 13, 1956. Indications are they will be prepared when the breathing space between the ruling and mandate is closed to claim their rights and do their duty, as the Rev. King so aptly put it on the night of Nov. 14.

Hungary

(Continued from Page 4)

strengthen cultural ties.

• Condemnation of the aggression against Egypt and a demand that the aggressors withdraw all their forces from Egyptian territory.

• A pledge to work jointly for the admission of the Chinese People's Republic into the United Nations.

• Support for a reduction in armaments by the great powers, "the banning of atom and hydrogen weapons, the liquidation of military bases on foreign soil."

• Support for the Kadar government in Hungary.

IN HUNGARY, following a conference with Premier Janos Kadar, the Budapest Workers Council decided to call off the general strike which had been in progress for about three weeks. Some workers returned to their factories, but according to dispatches from Vienna, many continued to say away. Transportation difficulties were evidently one factor in preventing a fuller return to work.

One issue that has been widely publicized—the alleged deportation of Hungarian citizens to the USSR by the Soviet military forces—was blasted as a fraud by Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri T. Shepilov in a speech before the UN General Assembly. The speech was made during the debate on a Cuban resolution accusing the Soviet Union and Hungary of genocide.

Shepilov described as "mythical" an alleged report of the Budapest official radio admitting deportation. "A check-up has revealed that no such reports were broadcast by the Budapest radio," he said.

The Soviet Foreign Minister denounced the genocide charge and pointed to the glass house in which some of the accusers were living. He cited British atrocities in Kenya and the French extermination of 48,000 Algerians.

IN HIS ACCOUNT of the Hungarian events Shepilov declared that the country's "former leadership committed grave mistakes and faults..." and that these "caused justified discontent among a section of the population." He asserted that the Oct. 23 protest demonstration "was altogether legitimate. However, reactionary fascist elements, seeking to undermine and destroy the system of people's democracy, then attempted to make use of this healthy movement for their own ends."

Shepilov defended the use of Soviet troops in both the early and later stages of the struggle as necessary to prevent "the restoration of a hotbed of fascism in the center of Europe."

MARSHAL TITO as well as Palmiro Togliatti, general secretary of the Communist Party of Italy, also justified the second Soviet military intervention, though both criticized the original use of Soviet troops. Both also urged support of the Kadar government.

However, Tito's discussion of the Hungarian crisis, made in a speech at Pula, Yugoslavia, was considerably sharper than that of the Italian Communist leader. He attacked "those obdurate Stalinist elements that have succeeded in various parties in still maintaining their positions..."

Tito also criticized the present Soviet leaders for having discussed all past Stalinist evils as merely products of "the cult of personality (one-man rule) and not as a question of the system." Concerning his talks with Soviet leaders Tito said:

"We warned that those tendencies that once provoked such strong resistance in Yugoslavia existed in all countries, and that one day they might find expression in other countries too. Then it would

be far more difficult to rectify this. . . .

"The Soviet leaders had a different attitude toward other countries, holding certain wrong and defective views on relations with these countries—with Poland, Hungary, and others."

"We saw that this attitude was imposed rather by those people who stood and are still standing on Stalinist positions. But we believed that there were still possibilities that within the Soviet leadership those elements would win through internal evolution which stand for stronger and more rapid development in the direction of democratization, abandonment of all Stalinist methods, the creation of new relations among socialist states, and development in this same direction in foreign policy as well."

Criticizing the first request for Soviet troops as "a fatal mistake," Tito said concerning the second Soviet intervention:

"Which is now the lesser evil: chaos, civil war, counter-revolution and a new world war; or the intervention of the Soviet troops that were there?"

"The former is a catastrophe and the latter an error. It is understood that if the latter saves socialism in Hungary, then, comrades, we will be able to say, although we are against intervention, that Soviet intervention was necessary."

Tito's speech elicited from the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda the first criticism of the Yugoslav leader since the reconciliation with Yugoslavia in June 1955. Pravda charged Tito with interfering in the internal affairs of other Communist Parties and asserted he was developing the idea that "Yugoslavia's road to socialism is the only true course."

Rude Pravo, newspaper of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, likewise criticized Tito's speech.

CP Letter

(Continued from Page 4)

the economic and other difficulties in these countries can be traced in no small measure to the effects of this cold war.

Moreover, the efforts of the Soviet Union to correct the relations between socialist states is being hampered by the continuation of the cold war, by the attempts of various imperialist groupings to capitalize on past mistakes as well as to make use of the present efforts at correction for their own reactionary purposes.

"But these elements are not concerned with democracy or with national independence. Those who embraced a Horthy and a Franco, as well as those who were responsible for the overthrow of the elected government of Guatemala and those who are at this moment invading the territory of Egypt cannot convince the world that their interest in Hungary is based on concern for democracy and national independence."

WARNING AGAINST "pro-war hysteria whipped up by the Know-lands, Eastlands, McCarthys, and other pro-war forces in our land," the National Committee urges the ending of such provocative outbursts as Radio Free Europe, Project X and the Central Intelligence Agency.

"In America's national interest and for the sake of world peace, we urge a new summit conference to tackle afresh the root question of the cold war. We call for the dissolution of all military blocs, the simultaneous withdrawal of all military forces from all foreign lands and the closing of all military bases on foreign soil."

"We urge widespread support of the efforts by relief agencies cooperating with the UN and the Hungarian government to assist the people of Hungary. We also propose that economic aid be voted by Congress, without strings, to Hungary as well as other nations."

The Once Mighty Caspian Sea Will Get a Flood Transfusion

By ARCHIE JOHNSTONE
ASTRAKHAN.

THINGS are going on here that have ramifications across nearly a sixth of the world, so you must forgive me if I skip such purely local matter as

- Astrakhan's role as a camel khan (caravanserai) in the days of Marco Polo and its medieval trade ties with the Mediterranean and the Hanseatic League cities, Araby and fair Cashmere, Samarkand and old Cathay;

- Its centuries under various oriental khans ("khan" this time meaning ruler);

- Its unenviably long list of floods and fires and sieges and plagues;

- Its towered, walled Kremlin which made Astrakhan the southernmost of Ivan the Terrible's chain of six fortresses (now the cities of Kazan, Ilyanovsk, Kuibyshev, Saratov, Stalingrad and Astrakhan) strung out at regular intervals along the Volga;

- Its 60 miles of delta waterways, its 20 miles of quays on both sides of the Volga; its 75 miles of flood-dikes; its 120-mile canal to the Caspian;

- Its denial of any special connection with the fur we misname "Astrakhan";

- Its 400th anniversary this year as a city of Russia;

- Its climate, like Labrador's in winter and the Gange delta's in summer, with less than six inches of rain, leaving time, however, for two or three crops of certain vegetables;

- Its ten-fold increase in population since 1914, when the Lower Volga valley was known as the Region Without a Future;

- The region's salt lakes, including the "Soviet Salt-cellar," Lake Bashkumohak, surfaced like an ice-rink, 12 miles long, six miles wide and at least 800 feet deep in solid, edible salt;

- The Volga delta, a 5,000 square mile triangle of naked desert or reedy jungle with rich fruit-growing patches and an out-of-this-world sanctuary for migratory—or "resident" birds, beasts and fishes—the birds including flamingoes, ibis, white herons and, from the fisheries' point of view, a surfeit of insatiable cormorants and pelicans.

★
THAT by no means exhausts the list of local-colored features, but the non-local matters centered on Astrakhan demand all my time and space. They could be summed up in one scare headline:

Poor Old Caspian Is Sinking Fast or, if anyone wants to spread alarm and despondency in the humble homes of America

Your Caviar May Cost You More
However there are one or two points to be considered before we decide to shed any tears over our Caspian or our caviar.

Thanks in part to certain drastic surgical measures now being considered, including flood-transfusions and a 300-mile-long tourniquet, the Caspian, the world's largest inland sea, will certainly be saved from a waterless grave.

And as for our caviar—or your

caviar, because I'd rather have cod roes on toast—there are, apart from extensive measures already in operation in and around this Caviar Capital of the world, great plans for new

- Fish incubators
- Fish nurseries
- Fish farms
- Fish pastures
- Fish harbors
- Fish canals
- Fish ladders
- Fish ferries
- Fish elevators
- Fish airlifts

and experiments in (a) the morganatic mating of "royal" (sturgeon-and-salmon type) fish with non-royal fish, and (b) artificial insemination in defiance of the dictum that virgin sturgeon needs no urging.

★
LERMONTOV has a beautiful poem that tells how the broad-chested arrogant Old Man Caspi refused a tribute—the waters of the Caucasian River Terek—until the Terek sent him a human sacrifice, the body of a love-lorn maiden who had thrown herself into the river.

Today Father Caspi is refusing no tributes. All contributions are thankfully received, and are even being solicited from distant Siberian and European rivers that now flow into the Arctic Sea.

During the past 20 years the level of the Caspian (now 85 feet below ocean level) has fallen more than eight feet. That doesn't sound alarming, but the Caspian is little more than a duck-pond in depth and this eight feet drop—equal to three years' "income" from the Volga and two and a half years of its "income from all sources"—has left high and dry an area larger than Belgium.

No inquest jury would return a verdict of Natural Causes in this case, although the perhaps permanent increase of two degrees in the temperatures prevailing over the Volga catchment area (a third of all Russia-in-Europe) is a contributory factor. More important factors—all of them due to what some of our grandmothers would call "interference with Nature"—are:

- 1.—Evaporation over the wide new "seas" created by the Volga dams and the Volga-Don system;
- 2.—Irrigation over an ever wider area;
- 3.—Snow-trapping (by means of windbreaks, snow-dams and so on) on thousands of miles of farm lands;

- 4.—The doubling of the population of cities in the catchment area during the past 20 years and the greatly increased industrial and domestic consumption of water.

Although the gains from this "interference with Nature" outweighs the losses many scores of times, the shrinkage of the Caspian, taken in isolation, costs the Soviet treasury about three million roubles a week, mainly under the headings of navigation, fisheries and certain coastal chemical industries.

Unless something is done about it the level of the Caspian will certainly fall another six or seven feet before 1970. For this reason a conference of 200 experts representing many widely different branches of science and widely-separated areas that might be affected, studied more than 70 projects deal-

ing with the Caspian, and a large permanent staff is continuing the work.

Many of the remedies suggested involve what could be called flood-transfusion. Although it seems an almost superhuman task to make rivers run southward instead of northward across a wide continent, it would be no more superhuman than the earlier achievements of Soviet engineering to make the waters of the Pechors, Onega and North Dvina (this side of the Urals) and the some of the great rivers of Siberia flow into the Caspian.

However, the most favored plan at the moment is the "tourniquet" one—a 300-mile dam across the Caspian sealing off the northern eighth part from the rest of the sea.

This northern part is by far the most important part economically. Fortunately, too, the Volga, Ural and Emba rivers all flow into it, and in two years after the completion of the dam the water in this "reservoir" would rise six feet—all that is necessary to restore the navigation, fisheries and shore industries to full efficiency.

The dam, of course, would cause even faster shrinkage in the southern seven-eighths of the sea, and would entail, among many other things, the cutting of a deeper channel in the sea approach to Baku.

To throw a dam across a sea



sounds even more stupendous a task than making rivers run backwards, but the Caspian is no ordinary sea. In many parts a hundred miles from the shore a swimmer would be scarcely out of his depths, and where the dam would run the depth is for the most part less than 12 feet.

There would be two kinds of locks running through this dam, one kind for ships, another for fish. The first is a simple matter; the second is far from simple: experts are still trying to find out why certain fish refuse to use the "ladders" and other man-made means of getting up-river to their spawning grounds past the Kuibyshev Dam.

★
IT SEEMS to me that the approach to the Caspian problem differs from the approach to earlier Soviet projects not only in the scope of the preliminary investigations but also in MOOD.

Five or 10 years ago there would, I think, have been much greater support for the more ambitious alternative of river-diversion

schemes, for these schemes (whose benefits would be felt over vast areas of which the Caspian area is only a small fraction) would, even proportionately perhaps, have a much richer eventual yield on the capital invested.

That these projects will, in time, be carried out is virtually certain, but they will have to await their turn on a long list of extremely attractive schemes.

Perhaps the new mood which I think brought the increased support for the much less costly "local" scheme of sealing off the north Caspian could be expressed in terms of "dam" and "jam"—"dam" representing great public works with their long-term benefits and "jam" representing more immediate consumable benefits.

On these terms, then, it might be said that the basic principle of "Dam today means jam tomorrow" remains, but where possible the idea of "MORE jam today" will carry greater weight than formerly, without of course going to the other extreme of "jam today" and damn tomorrow's consequences."

Wives Can Thank a Poor Tailor

"A SEWING-machine is a girl's best friend," as the song says, and certainly few inventions have done more to relieve the drudgery of women. Before sewing machines were invented vast numbers of people spent their working hours sewing clothes by hand.

A sewing machine, of course, can bring drudgery, too, as many homeworkers could tell, but for most of us who use the machine for our own family's needs, what a time and labor saver it is.

★
THE need for uniforms to clothe the armies of France, and the tremendous development of the textile industry through the industrial revolution, naturally led people to try to devise a mechanical device for sewing to step up production.

It was a poor French tailor, Barthelmy Thimonnier, who was entirely ignorant of the principles of mechanics, who produced the first sewing machine in 1830, after four years of trial and error.

By the next year 80 of his machines, which worked a chain stitch, were put to work making French army uniforms, only to be smashed to pieces by tailors, who looked upon the invention as a dangerous competitor.

After that people went on experimenting with designing sewing machines, but up to the Crimean war no satisfactory design had been achieved.

★
THEN it was an American, Isaac Singer, of Boston, who produced the first modern machine.

He was brought a sewing machine to repair in the shop where he worked, and as a result of his criticisms of it he was asked to improve it.

He worked on the problem day and night and in 11 days had produced the prototype of all our modern machines.

The quality of Singer's invention can be judged from the fact that there are still quite a number of ancient sewing machines, 90 or 100 years old, being used quite efficiently in many homes today.

Only last year a woman won a prize in the national sewing contest working on a 90-year-old machine. I believe she won the latest model, so perhaps the good old war-horse found a new owner at a jumble sale.

THE Jones was the first British sewing machine, and appeared in



1859. It worked by a treadle.

It was only when Victorian housewives took the machine into the living room that handles were demanded. This avoided the need for a stand, and made the machine quicker to dispose of if a visitor walked in.

Today there have been tremendous improvements in sewing machine designs, but the basic mechanism is almost identical with the machines of 100 years ago, even if the body is now streamlined and

gaily colored, and the machine can be electrically operated and is almost entirely automatic.

★
MACHINES such as Singer's Automatic Zig-Zag, the Italian Necchi "Supernova" and the Swiss Turissa "Ultramatic" are masterpieces of construction.

Not only do they sew a large variety of embroidery stitches, but make buttonholes and sew on buttons, too.

Nothing more is required of the operator than to insert a disc, turn a dial, and hold the material in place.

These machines are made of lightweight alloys, often agreeably colored, and they fold away compactly in a box.

But their price makes them a capital investment, suitable only for a dressmaker who is either a professional or intends to produce almost all her family's clothes.

New Serum for Sclerosis

(Continued from Page 11)
vaccine institute will send 5,000 ampoules of the vaccine to Belgium this month. French firms have received this year over 4,000 ampoules. The French Ministry of Health wrote:

"Taking into consideration the extremely serious circumstances under which this experiment is being made, we should be obliged if you would kindly carry out all orders that may be addressed to you as quickly as possible."

★
"WOULD you like to know who was the first foreign patient to be cured by our vaccine?" Tatiana Ivanova asked us. She is head of the department which sends Soviet medical preparations to every part of the world. She showed us several pictures of a young woman.

It was Yvonne de Breynne from the Belgian town of Deinze. One of the photos showed her dancing with her husband, another doing the housework, the third riding a bicycle. The pictures

were taken after she had been cured. Before the treatment, Yvonne was absolutely paralyzed. The triumph of the Margulis-Shubladze vaccine began with Yvonne, in this little Belgian town. Now, it is being ordered by people from San Francisco, London, Casablanca, Santiago, Salonica and Cairo.

"You did not mention Lisbon and New York," we told Ivanova, for we remembered the addresses we had seen on the two parcels sent by air.

"They do not contain our vaccine, but a new preparation called omain," she replied. "Yesterday, we sent it out for the first time. Omain is exceptionally effective in the treatment of the first and second stages of cancer of the skin. It was prepared by the staff of the scientific research institute headed by Professor M. Rubtsov."

"By whom were these two parcels ordered?"

"They are for Victor Victorino de Costa in Lisbon and Rubtsov in New York, she said."



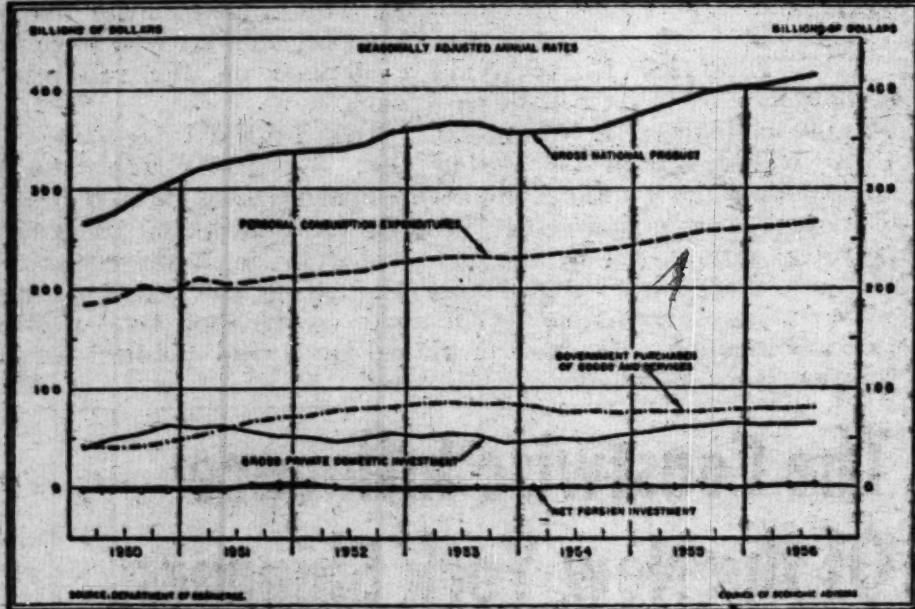
The never-satisfied cormorants

★ economically speaking

FORECAST

ANTIDOTE: The Wall St. Journal (Nov. 15) warns its readers against being "mesmerized" by the Commerce Dept.'s disclosure that the total "output" of goods and services has risen to a new high. For the fourth straight quarter we have topped the \$400 billion annual rate, "long considered," says WSJ, "some magic touchstone of prosperity by economists."

WSJ, while agreeing that the nation is as prosperous as it has ever been, suggests a deeper look. "It may be prudent to peer into the glowing figures on the 'gross national product' before accepting them as sure indicators that we are as prosperous as we think we are."



The Commerce Dept. report said that the annual dollar rate for GNP was \$414 billion, almost double what it was at the end of 1946.

The Wall St. Journal suggests the following qualifications to the Commerce Dept.'s unrelieved gloating:

- 1956 dollars are not 1946 dollars. The wholesale commodity price index has risen 46 percent since 1946. The GNP figure is, therefore, an inflated figure, WSJ suggests.

- The rise in the gross national product is based, in part, on a phenomenal rise in debt. The net public and private debt at the end of 1955, was \$665.8 billion, up 68 percent from the end of 1946. Consumer credit outstanding has risen some 377 percent to \$40.1 billion for the end of September, 1956 (up \$3.9 billion in the preceding 12 months alone).

"So there is doubt," the WSJ concludes, "that the \$414 billion GNP, though cheering, is quite as much a prosperity indicator as it might seem."

It adds that "it is also possible that the new target of Government economists, of a GNP of \$500 billion, could turn out to be a mirage." If the immediate past is any clue, a major contributor to the increase in GNP figure "will be bigger Government spending,

higher prices and new records in debt by governments, business and individuals—things which can add up to more inflation."

HOUSING

ARGUMENT: Two officials of the Eisenhower Administration are concerned about the housing situation, but for different reasons. Housing chief Cole warned that "we must not risk a continued drop-off in the availability of home financing." Higher interest rates are the cause, Cole feels. Treasury Undersecretary Burgess greeted higher interest rates, on the grounds they would slow down building, and thus brake rising building costs. Output of building materials "declined somewhat" in October, according to the Federal Reserve Board, compared to new high record output in industry on the whole.

PRODUCTION

INDUSTRY: October industrial output for the nation reached 150 percent of 1947-1949 level, three points higher than in Oct. 1955.

DOWN: Contract awards for housing suffered a sharp setback in October, according to a survey by the F. W. Dodge Corp., while non-residential construction fell slightly. Residential contracts were down 16 percent from October 1955, while non-residential were down 2 percent over the same period. The overall reduction was 8 percent from Oct. 1955.

HOME APPLIANCES

DRAGGING: New figures, although they are available only through August, show that the appliance industry has suffered a substantial setback. One of the consequences is that competition among the major producers, between big and little retailers, and among little retailers, is becoming increasingly aggravated. Manufacturers' sales of refrigerators for the first eight months were off 10 percent; freezers 7 percent; TV sets 9 percent; electric ranges 1 percent. Automatic clothes washers, however rose 7 percent, dryers were up 19 percent and dishwashers rose 34 percent.

MERGER

FARM EQUIPMENT: Concentration in the farm machinery industry will advance another notch with the merger of J. I. Case Co. and American Tractor Corp., approved by stockholders of both corporations last week.

WEIRDLY: The drive toward concentration breeds all manner of peculiar corporate entities. Take Stratford Corp., which used to make pens and pencils. It now produces the La Primadora and Optimo cigars, and is contemplating acquisition of still another brand. On the other hand, Stratford's electronic division specializes in "miniaturization" (making tinier) of navigation and communications equipment, and has developed (though not yet produced commercially) a fire and burglar alarm device for the home.

INFLATION

SUEZ: Representatives of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, meeting in Paris last week, warned that the Suez adventure may aggravate the inflation situation which is evident in various parts of the world. Though Europe is enjoying "exceptional prosperity", inflationary "threats" should be carefully watched. "Such a threat is contained in developments in the Middle East," the OEEC said. Oil and coal shortages, and rapidly rising freight rates are main evidences of the aggravation. An OEEC study prepared long prior to Suez described inflation as "critical" in France, an unsolved problem in Britain and a chronic menace almost everywhere else in Europe.

Justice Dep't Renews Persecution of UAW

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The day following election day, Nov. 7, saw FBI agents appear at the offices of five UAW locals in Flint, Mich., seeking to inspect the books. Each such request was refused.

Subpenas were then served on the financial secretaries ordering them to bring in books, minutes of membership meetings, executive

board meetings, cancelled checks and other union records, to a federal grand jury in Bay City, some miles north of Flint.

The grand jury action is part of the Cadillac Cabinet's relentless drive to gag labor politically and deny it the right of free speech. The charge is that the unions spent dues money during the recent campaign to help candidates. The UAW replies that any money spent was for voter registration.

THE Michigan CIO News in its last week's issue comments, "the speed with which the grand jury was called lends substance to the UAW argument that under the Re-

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AT JEWISH SCHOOL,

Baker & Bronx Pl. E., Bronx

publican Administration, the Justice Department has been turned into the political arm of the GOP.

"The Department has failed to show similar speed in cases involving violations of the basic rights of citizens."

UAW attorneys sought some modification of the subpoenas, because removing such records from the union halls would paralyze local union administration. No progress was made.

It is learned that when the FBI agents came into the union offices of the five locals in Flint, they had no subpoenas but sought to bulldoze the officials to surrendering the records. The union leaders told them in no uncertain terms what the score was.

BEFORE the United States Supreme Court, the Justice Department will seek in December to get a reversal of a lower court decision which threw out an indictment of the UAW. The Department

of Justice claimed the union backed the Democrats by providing TV time for U. S. Senator Pat McNamara in the 1954 election.

The decision against the government was rendered here by Federal Judge Frank Picard.

The UAW charges that the attempt to get a Supreme Court action to revive the indictment is nothing but an attempt to make second class citizens of 1,660,000 members of the UAW-CIO and later the whole labor movement.

Picard said, when throwing out the government indictment, that to prevent a union from expressing itself on these matters would amount to a violation of free speech guarantees.

THE UAW charges that while the gag machinery of the Justice Department moves in against labor, no action is taken against corporations who, the union charges, are using subterfuges to get around the same Taft-Hartley ban on making direct contributions to political candidates and parties, that the UAW is charged with violating.

Some of the methods corporations are using, says the union, are:

Making direct political contributions from a trade association's advertising fund; placing ads in political publications through public relations firms; helping candidates with billboards, airplanes, other services; allowing executives to pad expense accounts to help them make contributions and payments of bonuses to executives with the money going to candidates.

what's on

Saturday Brooklyn

CELEBRATE the 60th Birthday of William Surenko on Sat. Nov. 24, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Bklyn. Smorgasbord, entertainment, dancing. Sponsored by Shore Front Fraternal Club.

Coming

TUESDAY, NOV. 26—Jefferson School Round Table: The Communist Theoretical "New Look" At the Negro Question. Is Marxism Necessary for the Negro People's Movement? Panelists: James Allen, Abner Berry, James Jackson, 575 Sixth Ave., 8:15 p.m. Adm. \$1.

MEET THE AUTHORS of the "Jewish Life" Anthology, 1946-1956 at a "Coming Out Party" to greet the publication of this volume celebrating ten years of Jewish Life. Jackie Berman will sing songs of Jewish poets. Sat., Dec. 1, 8:30 p.m. at Art of Today Gallery, Great Northern Hotel, 118 W. 57 St., N.Y. Contr. \$1.

DR. DuBOIS, noted scholar, will lecture on "Negro Music" Sunday eve, 7:30 p.m. Dec. 2, at Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus, 189 Second Ave. Folk dancing will follow.

Labor Asks State Hike Pay Level to \$1.25

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

TRADE UNION LEADERS called for upping the state minimum wage for some 600,000 retail workers to \$1.25 an hour at hearings which concluded here last week. They urged also the elimination of zoning differentials.

The hearings was last of a series conducted by State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin to discuss recommendations made by an eight-member State Retail Trade Minimum Wage Board. The Board has recommended a \$1 an hour minimum and elimination of zoning differentials by Jan. 1, 1958.

Speaking before the hearing, held at the Bar Association Building, 42 W. 44 St., William Michelson, organizational director of District 65 of the retail union, said retail employers were benefitting from the overall prosperity of the country but were still paying the lowest wages. He asked that the \$1 recommendation of the Board be "reconsidered" and upped to \$1.25.

Estimates disclosed that about 17 percent of the state's retail workers or more than 100,000 earn less than \$1 an hour. Department store clerks, delivery boys, part-time workers and a host of women and young workers particularly are cited.

Michelson cited cost of living figures and rejected employers' arguments that an increased minimum would hurt small business. He showed that the majority of workers making less than \$1 an hour are in the profitable department store field.

He criticized the increasing practice of department stores in hiring part-time workers for formerly full-time jobs.

Union spokesmen asked that the present division of the state into two zones for wage purposes be eliminated immediately instead of in 1958.

Lubin will announce his decision in thirty days.

\$10,000 Bail Set For Matusow

The U.S. Court of Appeals last week set bail of \$10,000 for Harvey M. Matusow pending an appeal from his conviction and five-year jail sentence for perjury. Matusow was convicted last September when he charged then assistant U. S. attorney Roy M. Cohn "coached him" in giving "untrue testimony" at the Smith Act trial of 13 in New York.

Classified Ads

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ADMIRAL PORTABLE TV—Rated "Best Buy," SPEC. \$84.95—Ideal second or even first set. Standard Brand Dist. 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

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in shop and union

EMPLOYMENT in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area, a major industrial region, has gone down about 25,000 in the last five years, a labor market analysis of the State Labor Dept. discloses.

The analysis points out that the high point in the last 15 years was reached in 1951, during the Korean war. Since then "To a marked extent, the ups and downs in the economy of the area have depended primarily upon an increase or decrease in military production since the Korean conflict."

AN EDUCATIONAL DEPT. is being set up by Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which has some 30,000 members and is one of the most powerful local unions in the city. There will be a full-time director.

THE STATE AFL will hold its annual legislative conference Tuesday, December 4, to prepare its program for the next session of the Legislature opening in January.

THE TEAMSTERS and Brewery Workers in Rochester have won their joint organizational campaign at the "sweatshop" Qualtop Beverage Co. Eight upstate plants are covered, including production workers, truck drivers and warehouse workers.

A LAW TO BAR DISCRIMINATION against workers because of age has the backing of organized labor in New York, while employers are opposing it. The bill is being considered by the Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging. It would give the State Commission Against Discrimination power to act against employers on such cases.

WAGE REOPENERS between Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and Bloomingdale's Saks-34th, and Namm-Loeser have broken off and, under their contract, the issues were sent to arbitration. The union settled with Gimbels some time ago.

A LONG ISLAND UNION has acted to expel two members who pleaded guilty to morals charges involving children, but the union went on record against a proposal to fingerprint all workers. The union, local 252, Transport Workers Union, said that if its school bus drivers are to be fingerprinted because of the morals offenses, then every person connected with the school system—principals, teachers, custodians, and school board members should be included as well.

PROGRAM is taking place at meetings of the Rochester AFL Central Trades and Labor Council. A professor of Economics, William Hoskings, is giving a series of lectures on "Wages, Prices and the Cost of Living," and is being barraged by questions from the union delegates. Theory and history, as well as current live aspects, are coming under scrutiny.

SHOP STEWARDS representing wholesale bake shops of Local 3, Bakery & Confectionary Union, prepared for contract negotiations. The pact expires January 31, 1957. Emphasis is being placed on efforts to standardize union conditions in all shops, now that all shops are in one united union. Local 3 was formed last year through a merger of six separate, small locals, with a wide variety of conditions as to wages, classifications, and fringe benefits.

THE TEACHERS UNION has called on all members of the Legislature to support substantial appropriations for school construction, increased state aid, higher teacher salaries and other school improvements. The Union sent letters to every Assemblyman and State Senator.

HOTEL WORKERS have set up a permanent organization in the 18th congressional district of Manhattan. This group of unionists will be active the year round on issues such as housing, schools, discrimination, etc. It was proposed that the committee headquarters become a live community center.

PUBLIC HEARINGS of the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions will be held this Monday, Nov. 26, at the Hotel Sheraton-Astor. Labor, employers, and others will testify on bills coming up at the next session of the Legislature in Albany.

Labor will press its program on unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, disability benefits, etc., while employer spokesmen are expected to come in with anti-labor propositions against organizational picketing, and other measures modeled after the Taft-Hartley Act.

DRESSMAKERS LOCAL 22, ILGWU, has its educational program going, with classes offered in English, social and folk dancing, current events, photography, and on unionism.

ORGANIZING at the Roosevelt Field branch of the Macy's department stores is being stepped up by the union, with the Xmas season here. This is a new Macy store and the company is trying to keep out Local 18, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store, which has the 8,000 Macy workers at Herald Square and other branches.

WOMEN SHOP workers averaged only \$54.27 weekly in July says the latest report of the State Labor Dept. In the apparel industry, which has more women workers than any other industry, they averaged about 8 percent higher than the year before.

A SHORTAGE of office employees in New York amounts to some 25,000 to 50,000, says the Employment Service of the Labor Dept. and it proposes that older workers now discriminated against be hired to help fill the gap.

Transit Union Seeks Unity Behind Action Program

The Transport Workers Union, AFL-CIO, has kicked off a program of struggle on a host of issues and grievances among the city's transit workers in what is apparently a determined effort to rebuild unity under the TWU banner. The union's action pro-

gram takes in a fight to restore the lost first day paid sick leave, to win social security coverage for the transit workers who are now barred, to prevent the sale of the city power plants to Con Edison, to stop the Transit Authority job-slashing "economy" program, and other issues.

The TWU, which organized the subway workers more than 20 years ago in one of the great victories for industrial unionism, has been under fire in the recent period by sections of the workers for allegedly not pursuing militant policies and depending too much on City Hall.

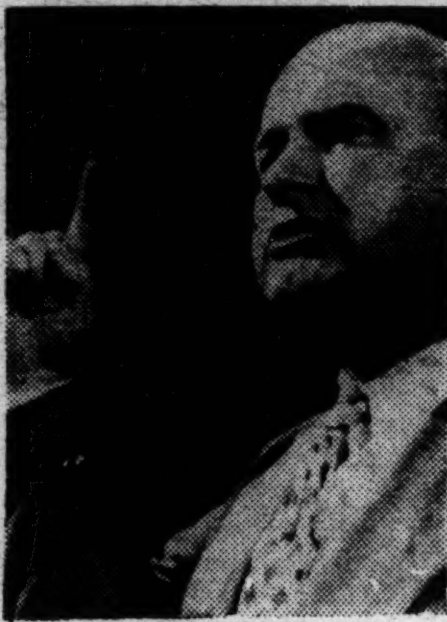
This, combined with the fact that TWU (unlike contracts in other major industries) does not have the union shop, opened the

struggle on urgent issues appears to be, among other things, a definite response by the union leadership to the pressures from the workers. Or, as one observer put it, "TWU is responding to its own Poznans."

THE EXPLOSIVE TRANSIT LABOR crisis will hit Albany in a big way in January, it is believed. TWU will campaign for a state law enabling the Transit Authority to negotiate a union shop. The "splinter" groups, led by the Motormen's Benevolent Association, are counting on help from a GOP-led investigation into New York subway labor relations.

Further, a major campaign of TWU will be for a state law giving social security coverage to New York's transit workers who are now barred, and who are eligible only for limited city retirement benefits. This is an issue for thousands of transit workers who have put in a lifetime on the subways and buses.

The TWU-TA contract expires Dec. 31, 1957. The Mayorality campaign comes up next year, too. The transit workers' issues are expected to be in the center of all labor struggles in the coming year, both on the shop level and in the legislative and political arenas as well.



QUILL

The Coastwise Influence Of the New York Shippers

ALEXANDER CHOPIN, the chairman of the New York Shipping Association, is quite diffident about the importance of the NYSA. Each time that the representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association have demanded negotiations for a coastwise contract Chopin has asserted that the NYSA cannot negotiate such an agreement.

Such action, he argues, would destroy the independence of the other ports, prevent them from negotiating their own contracts, and put the NYSA in the position of dictator. All of these developments he frowns on.

The facts, however, are different from what the persuasive Chopin alleges them to be. The New York shippers operate along the coast; they dominate the other ports; their offices and agents are the core of the industry along the Atlantic and in the Gulf.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has declared that two-thirds of the companies which comprise the New York Shipping Association also operate on the West Coast.

THE FACTS, concerning the East Coast, as they have been gathered by the ILA, include the following:

THE GRACE LINE, a subsidiary of W. R. Grace Co., carried 59 percent of all outbound and inbound freight between North Atlantic ports and the West Coast of South America in 1950. It has branch offices in Baltimore, Boston, Jacksonville, and Philadelphia, on the East Coast, as well as offices in Detroit, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington, D. C.

If Grace can sign for its New York operations, it can equally sign coastwise for its operations in Baltimore, Boston, Jacksonville, and Philadelphia.

T. HOGAN & SONS, a New York stevedoring firm, has the same officers, and is located at the same address (531 W. 19 St.) as P. Hogan Corp. P. HOGAN CORP. runs a stevedoring business in Philadelphia.

INTERNATIONAL TERMINAL OPERATING CO. operates a stevedoring business in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Port Newark. ITOC is also a holding company, owning all the stock of JARKA CORP. Jarka has stevedoring branches in Baltimore, Boston, Portland, Maine, Philadelphia, and Buffalo.

JOHN W. McGRATH CORP., New York stevedoring concern, has six subsidiaries whose names indicate the scope of the firm's operations: Atlantic Gulf Stevedores, St. Johns, Canada; Atlantic Gulf Stevedores, Baltimore; Atlantic Gulf Stevedores, Boston; Atlantic Gulf Stevedores, Philadelphia; Atlantic Gulf Stevedores, New Orleans; Atlantic Gulf Stevedores, Norfolk.

J. T. CLARK & SON operates a stevedoring and terminal business. In New York it operates directly, and in Boston through a wholly owned subsidiary called JOHN T. CLARK OF BOSTON.

THESE FACTS, as the International Longshoremen's Association Research Dept. has said, "should convince everybody" that the shipping companies "are in a position" to give the ILA a coastwise contract.

BARBER SPOKESMAN WARNS LIBERTY HANGS BY A HAIR

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Expulsion of a public school student in Rome, Mich., who sported an Elvis Presley haircut drew an angry denunciation from W. C. Birthright, vice-president of the Journeymen Barbers Union and a vice-president of the AFL-CIO. Birthright called the expulsion "unwarranted, arbitrary and dictatorial" and for good measure added that the school superintendent's action "smacks of communism."

Birthright, in a letter to an Indianapolis newspaper, wrote: "By what right does one person impose his will on another in this country, specifically because he disapproves of the other's haircut? We oppose dictatorial policies and communism, yet we find a public school superintendent imposing his will on a mass of students."

"Do as I say or be damned to your education" is our theme for today's students. 'Get that ducktail sheared off or get E for expulsion' . . .

"The little Caesar of Rome's schools should be stripped of his toga until he can repeat the Bill of Rights by heart—and know, what they mean."

MOREOVER, TWU IS defending those workers who have been suspended by the Authority for their part in the 207th St. stoppage. None of these workers were TWU members. Instead, they belonged to one or another of the "splinter" groups. Of the 61 suspended workers, 52 have agreed to have TWU represent them.

This is seen as a TWU victory, and as recognition of its increasingly strengthened position. TWU, at its session with the Authority Wednesday, argued for the reinstatement of all 61 men, and will defend them when the departmental trial gets under way.

That the TWU is now unfolding a many-sided militant program of